# CURTIS'S

# BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

# Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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CONTINUED BY

*JOHN SIMS*, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. XXXIII.

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" Inter vitales herbas succosque salubres
" Quam bene stat populo vita salusque sua."

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M DCCC XI.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

No. 1329.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Nov 1 1810. F. Sansom Junr Sc.

# ALBUCA VITTATA. RIBAND-ALBUCA.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 1046.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALBUCA *vittata; (bulbus ovatus;)* foliis pluribus, ambienter radicalibus, erecto-divergentibus, lineari-semiteretibus, anguſtis, convoluto-canaliculatis, acuminatis, extus ſtriatis, ſcapo tereti-attenuato; racemo erecto, remotius paucifloro; pedicellis divaricatis, bracteas ſolitarias lanceolato-attenuatas fuſcas ſubæquantibus; corolla pendulo-cernua, hexapetalo-partita, tota rotato-patente; laciniis iſometris, exterioribus ſubduplo anguſtioribus, lineari-oblongis apiculo calloſo obſolete puberulo; interioribus obovato-ellipticis, apice incurvulis et extrorſum ſubpenicillatis; ſtaminibus corollæ ſubæqualibus, erecto-divergentibus, deorſum pro germinis longitudine membranaceè alatis, inde ſubulato-filiformibus; alternorum membrana duplo latiore denticulis binis terminata; cæterorum cuneato-oblonga, edentula; germine quam ſtylus ſubduplo breviore, columnari, rotundato-trigono ſulcis tribus facialibus ſtriis totidem angularibus alternantibus; ſtylo corollam exſuperante, ſubclavato-tereti, triſtriato, ſubflexuoſo, filamentis triplò craſſiore, finem verſus muricato-pubeſcente. *G.*

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*Bulb* about the ſize of a pigeon's egg: *ſtem* (in our ſpecimen) rather ſhorter than the *leaves*, which were about five or ſix inches long; *flowers* yellow; each petal-like ſegment interſected by a bright green vertical ſtripe or fillet.

Not

Not recorded by any author known to us. Differs from ANTHERICUM *albucoides* (the ORNITHOGALUM *albucoides* of THUNBERG's Prodromus? and, as far as we can judge from the ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, the ORNITHOGALUM *ſecundum* of JACQUIN and WILLDENOW) in having narrower leaves without a cartilaginous edging and ſtriate on the outſide; in having cernuouſly pendulous and not upright corollas; as well as in having alternate ſtamens with a bidentately alate membrane that reaches only half their length. But ANTHERICUM *albucoides* (according to our conception of the genera) is, as well as this, an ALBUCA, not an ORNITHOGALUM, much leſs an ANTHERICUM. Blooms in the latter end of the ſummer. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was introduced into this country by Mr. G. HIBBERT, of Clapham.

Our drawing was made at Mr. KNIGHT's Nurſery, New-Road, Fulham. *G.*

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1810. E. Sansom Junr. Sc.

# ALLIUM FLAVUM. YELLOW GARLIC.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No. 774.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *flavum*; *(bulbus ovatus, simplex;)* foliis subtrinis, tereti-attenuatis, longe vaginantibus, caule sæpius brevioribus, laminis remotis, glaucis, *(ante anthesin frequentius emortuis)*; caule tereti; spatha bivalvi, umbellam bis terve excedente, valvis a basi concavo-dilatata convoluto-cuspidatim attenuatis patentissimis reflexisve; umbella laxa *(ad periphæriam sæpius pendula)*, pedicellis corolla pluries longioribus flexilibus; corolla subtrigono-campanulata; laciniis oblongis, obtusatis, subæqualibus; exterioribus subconcavioribus; staminibus subulato-filiformibus, corolla duplo longioribus; germine laciniis duplo breviore, rotundo-turbinato, trilobato-trigono sulcis trinis facialibus striis totidem angularibus; stylo setiformi staminibus denuo isometro. *G.*

ALLIUM *flavum*; *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 428. *Jacq. Austr. tab.* 141. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 425. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 72; *(excluso Millero). Lil. a Redoute, tab.* 119. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 226. *n.* 1970.

A. fol. teretibus, vagina bicorni, umbella lutea pendula. II. *Hall. Opusc.* 385, 386.

A. juncifolium luteum. *Weinm. Phyt. No.* 39. *fig. C.*

MOLY montani quarti species prima Clusii. *Ger. Emac.* 188. *fig.* 7.

ALLIUM juncifolium bicorne luteum. *Rudb. Elys.* 157. *fig. vi.*

ALLII montani IV. species I. *Clus. Hist.* 197. *cum Ic.*

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*Bulb* with but a slight degree of the usual flavour of Garlic; *integuments* thin, brownish; *stem* 1—2 feet high; *valves* of the

the *ſpathe* 3—9 inches long; the *bloom*, which has little or no ſcent while in the open air, is ſaid, when placed in a room, to diffuſe conſiderable fragrance. Differs from *paniculatum* and *pallens*, to both of which it is cloſely allied; from the firſt by its glaucous leaves and yellow umbel, as well as the roundneſs of the former, which are not ſtrongly ſtriate or ribbed on the back, as in *paniculatum*; from the ſecond by the far greater proportionate length of both ſtamens and ſtyle. Native of Auſtria and the South of France. The ſpecimen was communicated by Mr. HAWORTH. *G.*

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## *NOTE.*

In No. 1143, we had corrected the miſtake, of having given in No. 973, a plant for ALLIUM *paniculatum*, which, though moſt cloſely allied, we think really diſtinct; but have in the ſame place ſtated that in *paniculatum* "the pedicles are intermixed with ſmall round bulbs;" this obſervation ſhould be expunged, as it applies to *oleraceum*, between which and *paniculatum* theſe bulbs are one of the chief diſtinctions. The ſtamens are longer in *paniculatum* than in *caucaſeum*. G.

Gasteria carinata
fide Baker J. Linn Soc. xviii 192

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Syd.m Edwards Del. F.S.S.m Jun.r Sc.

# ALOE CARINATA (α). KEEL-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. supra No.* 756.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *carinata ; (ecaudicata ; inflorescentia omnino* Linguæ, *supra No.* 1322 *;)* foliis subradicali-ambientibus, numerosis, assurgenter divaricatis, a lata basi subacinaciformi-acuminatis, supra concavis infra carinato-convexis, crassis, rigidis, tuberculis pallidis parum elevatis *(nunc in meras maculas subsidentibus)* vagis parcius crebriusve inæqualiter *(nunc partim modo)* conspersis. *G.*

ALOE *carinata. Mill. Dict ed.* 8 *n.* 21. *(excl. Hort. Amst.) Hort. Kew.* 1. 469. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 189. *(excl. Linn. Sp. Pl. et Mart. Cent.) Haworth. Linn. Transf.* 7. 13. *n.* 24.

A. *carinata.* A. acinaciformis. *Decand. Pl. Gr. fol.* 63. *(excl. var.* B. *ensiformi, quæ una cum tabula ad* verrucosam, *supra No.* 837, *pertinet).*

A. *tristicha. Medicus. Theodora.* 75. *n.* 15.

A. africana foliis planis latioribus conjugatis carinatis flore rubro. *Mill. Ic. tab.* 19.

A. sessilis fol. verruçosis apice triquetris carnosis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 21 *; (excl. Hort. Amst.)*

A. africana folio in summitate triangulari verrucis albidis notato. *Weinm. Phyt. No.* 59.

A. africana sessilis, fol. carinatis verrucosis. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 22. *tab.* 18. *fig.* 20.

(β.) foliis subdistichis. *G.*

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Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated by SHERARD in his garden at Eltham, and by MILLER in the Chelsea garden. A greenhouse plant. Blooms late in the summer.

*Leaves*

*Leaves* of a dark, ſometimes purpliſh-brown green. The inflorescences of *maculata verrucoſa Lingua* and the preſent ſpecies are ſo nearly alike, that they are of ſcarcely any avail in ſpecifically diſtinguiſhing them from each other. DECANDOLLE makes this and *verrucoſa* varieties of each other; but MILLER, who had cultivated them from ſeed, denies their being ſo; and we entirely agree with him. A plant of eaſy culture and propagation; not quite ſo common in our collections as either *Lingua* or *verrucoſa*. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for our ſpecimen. *G.*

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## *NOTE.*

No. 1322. To the ſynonyms of the variety α. of *Lingua*, add;

ALOE *verrucula*. *Medicus. Theodora.* 73. *n.* 14.

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## *ERRATUM.*

No. 1324, pag. alt. l. 14. after "*gracile*" inſtead of a "comma" put a "ſemicolon," after which inſert the word "and."

*Leaves* of a dark, ſometimes purpliſh-brown green. The inflorescences of *maculata verrucoſa Lingua* and the preſent ſpecies are ſo nearly alike, that they are of ſcarcely any avail in ſpecifically diſtinguiſhing them from each other. DECANDOLLE makes this and *verrucoſa* varieties of each other; but MILLER, who had cultivated them from ſeed, denies their being ſo; and we entirely agree with him. A plant of eaſy culture and propagation; not quite ſo common in our collections as either *Lingua* or *verrucoſa*. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for our ſpecimen. *G.*

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## *NOTE.*

No. 1322. To the ſynonyms of the variety *α.* of *Lingua*, add;

ALOE *verrucula. Medicus. Theodora.* 73. *n.* 14.

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## *ERRATUM.*

No. 1224, pag. alt. l. 14. after "*gracile*" inſtead of a "comma" put a "ſemicolon," after which inſert the word "and."

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Sydl.m Edwards Del. F. Sansm.m Junr. f.

# ALOE DEPRESSA. SHORT-LEAVED PERFOLIATE ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 756.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *depreſſa; (caudex brevis craſſus vel totus foliatus vel deorſum denudatus; flores e majoribus, trigone tubuloſi, recti, penduli;)* foliis ambientibus, divaricatim patentibus, ovato-acuminatis, brevibus, e flavo-virentibus glauco rore obnubilatis, rigido-craſſis, ſucculentis, dentibus acutis albido-cartilagineis remotius margine et ſubtus finem verſus armatis, aliorumque rudimentis vagis macularum facie in utraque pagina parciſſime conſperſis; racemo ſpicatim elongato, parco, erecto; pedicellis erectis bracteas ſubæquantibus corolla duplo vel ultra brevioribus; ſtaminibus incluſis. *G.*

ALOE *depreſſa. Haworth. Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 16. *n.* 33.

A. *perfoliata. v.* depreſſa. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 467.

A. *perfoliata. ζ. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *v.* 1. 458. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 186.

A. *Brevioribus. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 8.

A. foliis amplexicaulibus utraque ſpinoſis floribus ſpicatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 8.

A. africana cauleſcens foliis glaucis breviſſimis, foliorum parte interna et externa nonnihil ſpinoſa. *Comm. Prælud.* 72. *(nec uti pleriſque* 71.*) tab.* 21. *ſine fl.*

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*Stem* ſimple; *leaves* about two inches broad at the baſe, five long; *corolla* pale red, greeniſh towards the end. MILLER in his Dictionary, under the head ALOE, has evidently committed ſome blunder concerning the eighth and ſixteenth ſpecies.

pecies. He has quoted the ſame ſynonym to both; while the ſpecific character of each is reciprocally reverſed by the deſcription in the ſubjoining obſervation: we have adopted that, the ſpecific character of which applies to our plant, as have the editors of the Hortus Kewenſis. Mr. HAWORTH has quoted the one, of which the deſcription in the obſervation only is applicable.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Blooms in the ſummer. We are obliged to Mr. HAWORTH for the preſent ſpecimen. *G.*

Sw.t.me Edward. Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1.1810. E. Sansom Jun.r Sc.

# PANAX QUINQUEFOLIA. FIVE-LEAVED PANAX OR GINSENG.

*Class and Order.*

POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA. (PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA *Persoon*).

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Bacca* infera, cordata, 2-sperma. *Cal.* in flore masculo integer.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PANAX *quinquefolia*; foliis ternis: foliolis quinis petiolatis, pedunculo petiolis breviore, radice fusiformi.

PANAX *quinquefolium*; foliis ternis quinatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1512. *Reick.* 4. *p.* 362. *Kalm. it.* 3. *p.* 334. *Blackw. t.* 513. *Regn. Bot. Zorn ic.* 155. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 270. *t.* 99. *Gron. Fl. Virg.* 35. *ed.* 2*d.* 162. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

PANAX *quinquefolium*; caule herbaceo, foliis ternis, foliolis quinis ovalibus acuminatis petiolatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer.* 2. *p.* 256. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 298.

GINSENG. *Jartoux*; *Lettres edifiantes et curieuses, v.* 10. *p.* 172. *Philosoph. Trans. v.* 28. *p.* 237. *t.* 5.

AURELIANA canadensis, *Lafiteau Ginf. p.* 87. c. tab. *Catesb. Carol. app. t.* 16. *Breyn. Prod. pl.* 2. *p.* 35. *t. ad. p.* 52.

ARALIASTRUM, Quinquefolii folio; majus, Ninzin vocatum D. Sarrazin. *Vaill. ferm.* 43.

ARALIASTRUM foliis ternis quinquepartitis, Ginseng s. Ninsen officinarum. *Trew Ehret. t.* 6. *f.* 1.

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GINSENG has been a famous remedy among the Chinese from time immemorial; it is understood however to be found only in Chinese Tartary. In the year 1709 Father JARTOUX, a missionary at Peking, was sent by the Emperor of China to make a map of that country. Whilst engaged in this business he fell in with an army of Tartars who were employed in collecting this highly valued root for the emperor; which gave him an opportunity of describing and making a drawing of the plant, and transmitting the same to Paris, in a letter to the procurator-general of the missions of India and China; a translation of which was published in the 28th vol. of the Philosophical Transactions.

JARTOUX says that the Ginseng is found between the thirty-ninth and forty-seventh degree north latitude, where there is a long tract of mountains covered with wood. It grows on the declivities of the mountains, on the banks of the torrents, and

and about the roots of trees; but not in the vallies, nor in open ſituations. It is remarkable, that this miſſionary ſhould gueſs from the ſimilarity of the countries, that the ſame plant might probably be found in Canada. The Jeſuit's ſuſpicion excited LAFITEAU, a miſſionary in that country, to make ſearch for it; and after a time his labour was crowned with ſucceſs.

The Iroquois Indians, though acquainted with the plant as a remedy among them, do not appear to have had ſuch extravagant ideas of its virtues as the Chineſe; but it is ſufficiently remarkable, that they call it *Garent-oguen*, a compound word, ſignifying the lower extremities of a man; thus having the ſame ſignification and ſome ſimilarity of ſound with Ginſeng: it might be adduced as a corroboration of the notion, that part of America was originally peopled from the north of Tartary.

Since this diſcovery, large quantities of the root of PANAX *quinquefolia* have been collected and ſent to China, where it has ſold at a great price; but not having undergone the ſame preparation as that collected in Tartary, it is leſs eſteemed by the Chineſe. LOUREIRO even doubts if it be the ſame plant; but the figure and deſcription given by JARTOUX, are ſufficient to aſcertain that our plant, a native of the lofty mountains of North-America from Canada to Virginia, is preciſely the ſame ſpecies as what he ſaw in Chineſe Tartary; and conſidering the circumſtances under which he obtained it, it is not at all probable that he could be deceived with reſpect to the genuine Ginſeng.

The ſenſible qualities of this root do not promiſe any particular efficacy, according to European ideas; and this prejudice may perhaps occaſion us to under-value it. For although it can hardly be doubted but that its virtues are highly over-rated by the Chineſe, yet it does not ſeem credible that any abſolutely inert remedy could for ages, and in diſtant countries, maintain ſo high a reputation. The Sium *Ninſi* cultivated in Japan, appears to us to have been miſtakenly adopted for the true Ginſeng, being ſuppoſed to have been brought from Coræa in Chineſe Tartary. It is found, as Kæmpfer obſerves, to poſſeſs little or none of the virtues aſcribed to the imported root; what he ſays of the value ſet upon the latter, muſt be conſidered as applicable to the Ginſeng; Ninſi being only another mode of expreſſing the ſame word. Its flowers are very ſweet ſcented.

PETER COLLINSON received this plant from Penſylvania; and it flowered and produced ripe fruit in his garden at Peckham, in the year 1746. It was from this ſource that CATESBY's figure was drawn. Communicated by Mr. FRASER, who brought plants of it from North-America, on his laſt return from that country.

Sydenham Edwards Del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1.1810 F. Jukes Fec.t

# PANAX PUSILLA (α). LESSER PANAX.

*Class and Order.*

POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nm.* 1333.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PANAX *pusilla*; foliis ternis: foliolis subsessilibus, pedunculo petiolis longiore, radice rotunda.

PANAX *trifolium*; caule herbaceo, foliis ternis ternatis quinatisve: foliolis oblongo-lanceolatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 1124.

PANAX *trifolium*; foliis ternis ternatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1512. *Reich.* 4. *p.* 362. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

PANAX *trifolia*; pusilla, radice subrotunda, foliis ternis: foliolis subsessilibus. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 298. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. *p.* 256.

PANAX foliis ternis ternatis, quandoque quinatis, pumila. *Gron. Virg.* 35. *ed.* 2. 163.

(α.) *foliolis quinatis basi angustatis.*

ARALIASTRUM Quinquefolii folio minus D^i. Sarrazin. *Vaill. Serm.* 43.

Plantula marilandica, foliis summo caule ternis, quorum unumquodque quinquefariam dividitur, circa margines serratis. *Raj. Hist.* 3. *p.* 658.

ARALIASTRUM foliis ternis tripartitis et quadripartitis. *Trew Ehr. t.* 6. *f.* 2.

(β.) (trifolia) *foliolis ternatis basi rotundatis.*

ARALIASTRUM Fragariæ folio minus. *Vaill. Serm.* 43.

NASTURTIUM Anemones sylvaticæ foliis, enneaphyllon, floribus exiguis. *Pluk. Mant.* 135. *t.* 435. *f.* 7.

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DESC. *Root* a round tuber, having much the appearance of a small potatoe. *Stem* erect, about three inches long, branching at

at the top into three petioles bearing five lanceolate leaflets, fawed at the edges, ſhining underneath, nearly ſeſſile. *Peduncle* from the boſom of the petioles, erect, longer than theſe and equal to the whole leaf. *Flowers* in a cloſe hemiſpherical umbel, with a many-leaved involucre the length of the *pedicles*, which are ſhort. *Calyx* ſuperior, very obſoletely five-toothed. *Petals* white, five. *Stamens* five, the length of the petals, often wanting. *Germen* three-cornered, three-celled. *Styles* three. *Stigmas* obtuſe. We have obſerved no plants bearing male flowers only, but many of the florets were female in moſt of the umbels that we examined, and in the one from which our drawing was taken, all of them; but whether originally ſo or only from the falling of the ſtamens we are uncertain.

In variety (β) of which we have only ſeen dried ſpecimens, the leaflets are ſhorter, more oval, and rounded at the baſe, and are well repreſented in PLUKENET's figure above quoted. It is not improbable that our two varieties may be hereafter conſidered as diſtinct ſpecies; and for this reaſon we have thought it beſt to limit the name of *trifolia* to the latter, to which alone it is at all applicable; for although variety (α) may occaſionally produce only four or three leaflets, as in EHRET's figure, yet this is evidently from abortion; which does not appear to be the caſe in (β).

There is no ground whatever for LINNÆUS's ſuſpicion that this plant might be the male of PANAX *quinquefolia*. No two ſpecies can be more diſtinct. The three diſtinct ſtyles would rather lead to the idea of a different genus: the fruit we have never ſeen.

Native of Penſylvania, Maryland, New-York, and Virginia. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS; but we deſcribed it from ſpecimens in Mr. VERE's garden at Kenſington-Gore, in May 1807.

Syd.m Edwards Del.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1. 1810.

# FUMARIA FORMOSA. BLUSH FUMITORY.

## *Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* duo membranacea, singula antheris tribus. CORYDALIS *Persoon.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FUMARIA *formosa;* (bicalcarata) scapo nudo, racemo composito, calcaribus incurvis. *Dryander in Hort. Kew. vol. ined.*

FUMARIA *formosa. Bot. Repos.* 393. *Donn Cat. ed.* 4.

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This species approaches very near to FUMARIA *Cucullaria*, No. 1127, and is the same that is there mentioned, as being preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, under the name of *erubescens.* It was discovered by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES at Nootka-Sound, and introduced by him into the royal garden at Kew, from whence it has most probably extended to the nurseries about town. Has a creeping fleshy root, by which it increases rapidly. Its habit is very similar to that of *Cucullaria*, but the *scape* is somewhat longer than the leaves, and is frequently much more branched and flexuose than in the specimen from which our drawing was taken. Peduncles grow several from the same point, are nearly the length of the *corollas*, which are pendent, and of a bright carnation colour of very much the same form as those of *Cucullaria*, but the spurs are shorter and have their ends turned towards each other. The *filaments* adhere slightly in two bundles, but are easily separable into six, inserted below the *germen*, which is spindle-shaped and contains several smooth elliptical *ovula* with a large caruncle attached to the base of each. A small, linear, coloured *bractle* is inserted at the base of each peduncle.

Our

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden in Brompton; and we received very fine ſpecimens from Mr. KNIGHT in the King's-Road, who has obſerved it to be an excellent detergent, the juice of it rubbed on the hands getting out any ſtains, much more expeditiouſly than ſoap; but in a ſingle trial with the ſtain of the outer coat of walnuts, we did not find it ſucceed.

J. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov.1 1810. F. Sansom Sculp.

# CLAYTONIA PERFOLIATA. PERFOLIATE CLAYTONIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-valvis. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stigm.* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* 3-valvis, 1-locularis, 3-ſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CLAYTONIA *perfoliata;* folio caulino ſuborbiculari perfoliato.

CLAYTONIA *perfoliata. Donn's Catal. ed.* 4. *p.* 50. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1186?

CLAYTONIA *cubenſis. Bonpland in Annales du Muſ. d'Hiſt. Nat. v.* 7. *p* 82. *t.* 6. *Humb. et Bonpl. Plantes Equinoxiales, p.* 91. *t.* 26.

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DESC. *Root* annual, fibrous. *Radical leaves* on long foot-ſtalks rhomboid-ovate. *Stems* many, erect, ſimple, ſucculent, naked, except the orbicular, perfoliate involucre or cauline leaf. *Common peduncle* generally ſimple, ſometimes branched, jointed, bearing ſmall white nodding flowers, upon *pedicles* varying in length, ſeveral from the ſame point at the upper part and fewer at the lower, chiefly looking one way, without bractes, except a ſmall ovate one at the baſe of thoſe pedicles which grow immediately above the involucre; theſe are uſually few. The *flowers* are white, very ſmall: *petals* ſlightly emarginate. *Capſule* roundiſh, three-valved: *valves* burſting firſt at the apex, afterwards their ſides ſuddenly curl inwards with elaſticity, which diſperſes the ſeed. *Seeds* three, ſhining, lenticular, notched at the baſe, which notch is filled up with a white caruncle projecting beyond the ſeed and terminating in a ſtring, by which the ſeed is attached

to

to the baſe of the capſule. This caruncle frequently falls off in the dried ſeed. The whole plant is ſucculent, mild, and probably eatable, like purſlane.

Profeſſor WILLDENOW probably had the ſeeds of his plant from England; but his ſpecimens muſt have been very defective. His inaccurate deſcription has, of courſe, led Mr. BONPLAND into an error, inducing him to believe the plant, which he calls *cubenſis*, was a different ſpecies. It is however undoubtedly the ſame; and his figure and deſcription being taken from plants that came up ſpontaneouſly every year in the Botanic Garden at Paris, leads to a ſuſpicion that their origin was from the mould that came with ſome plants from England, and not, as ſuppoſed, from ſeeds gathered in Cuba, by HUMBOLT and BONPLAND. If not, it is rather extraordinary that the ſame ſpecies ſhould be native of Nootka-Sound and the Iſland of Cuba: a plant too, whoſe very habit declares it more likely to be an inhabitant of the arctic than of the tropical regions.

The CLAYTONIA *perfoliata* was diſcovered on the north-weſt coaſt of America, by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, and introduced by him into the Kew Garden, in the year 1796, where it has maintained itſelf ever ſince, and whence it has been communicated to moſt of the Botanic Gardens in the kingdom.

Flowers nearly all the ſummer; and in a moiſt ſoil, not too much expoſed, will ſow itſelf, and the young plants will come up in the ſpring, requiring no other care than to prevent their being choked by more powerful weeds, or cut off by that deſtructive inſtrument the hoe. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton, the latter end of the ſummer, when the plants are leſs vigorous than in the ſpring; at which ſeaſon the ſcape is much longer, and appears, as it were, jointed, the flowers growing in bunches at each joint. The cauline leaves are then for the moſt part more perfectly connate, and form a nearly orbicular involucrum, through the centre of which the ſcape paſſes.

Syd.Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Dec.r 1.1816 F.Sans

# ALOE RIGIDA. STIFF-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 756.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *rigida ; (caudex ſubnullus vel palmaris, imbricato-foliatus ; flores minores, erecti ;)* foliis axem multifariam ambientibus, oblongo-acuminatis, carinato-cuſpidatis, brevibus, coriaceo-craſſis, atrovirentibus, puſulatim corrugatis, recurvato-divaricatis, ſupra convoluto-concavis, infra convexis ; caule ſimplici, nudo ; racemo ſparſo, rariuſculo ; pedicellis corolla triplo brevioribus, bractea ſubduplo longioribus ; corolla bilabiato-tubuloſa, ſexſtriata, tertiam uſque ſexfida ; laciniis tribus ſuperioribus convergentibus, recurvato-erectis, planioribus, obtuſatis ; inferioribus divergentibus, revoluto-deflexis, canaliculatis ; ſtaminibus ſubdeclinatis, alterne brevioribus, tubum æquantibus ; ſtylo illis ſubduplo breviore ? ſtigmate obtuſulo, obſolete puberulo. *G.*

ALOE *rigida. Decandolle, Pl. Gr. tab.* 62.

ALOE *expanſa. Haworth, Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 8. *n.* 8.

ALOE *cylindracea.* β. rigida. *Lam. Dict.* 89. *n.* 19.

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A greenhouſe plant. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence, according to Mr. HAWORTH, it was introduced into our collections by Mr. MALCOLM. Blooms during the ſummer months. Why Mr. HAWORTH ſhould doubt of its being the ſame with DECANDOLLE'S plant we cannot gueſs, ſince it agrees in every point with the very detailed and minute deſcription of that author, and ſufficiently with the figure given in the ſame work. The ſpecimen was kindly communicated by Mr. HAWORTH. *G.*

N.º 1338.

Col.m Edwards Del.  Pub.d by T. Curtis Sn.r Geo. Crescent Dec.r 1.1810  F. Sansom sculp.t

# ALOE PENTAGONA. PENTAGONAL ALOE.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 756.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *pentagona; (caudex imbricato-foliatus; flores e minoribus, erecti;)* foliis axem ex deorsum pentagono-decussatim superne versus spiraliter sparsimque ambientibus, ovato-acuminatis, pulvinato-crassis, brevibus, rigidis, carinato-cuspidatis, atrovirentibus, glabris vel minutissime elevato-puncticulatis, margine carinaque denticulatis, inferioribus divaricatis, superioribus, convergentibus, supremis minoribus pallidioribus convoluto concavis *(nunc subtus tuberculis paucis albidis parum salientibus notatis);* caule ramoso; racemis multifloris, sparsis, laxis; pedicellis corolla 3—4plo brevioribus, bracteas æquantibus; corolla columnari-tubulosa, explicata, glabra, in lacinulas sex parabolicas regulari-patulas tubo quadruplo breviores interiores subangustiores suberectiores soluta; staminibus tubo isometris, subdeclinatis, alternis brevioribus; stigmate simplici. *G.*

ALOE *pentagona. Haworth, Linn. Trans.* 7. 7. *n.* 6.

ALOE *spiralis.* β. pentagona. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 471. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 191; *(excluſa passim var.* α.)

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We have been induced to consider the present plant as specifically distinct from *spiralis*, not so much by the difference in the arrangement and expansion of the leaves, as by the total absence of the transverse wrinkles, so remarkable in the corolla of the latter, in which there are also other minuter distinctions. But still they may possibly be mere varieties of each other. MILLER, in his Dictionary, when speaking of *spiralis*, says, " there

" there is a variety of this ſort which has been raiſed from ſeeds, which is much larger, the leaves thicker, and the flowers grow upon taller foot-ſtalks; but this is only a ſeminal variety." But whether he had the preſent plant in view, or ſome real variety of *ſpiralis*, we cannot now determine from ſuch looſe deſcription.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in the Kew Gardens. We have to thank Mr. HAWORTH for the ſpecimen. G.

Syd.m Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

Pub.d by T. Curtis. S.t Geo. Crescent Dec.r 1.1810.

# ANTHERICUM LONGISCAPUM. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED ANTHERICUM.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 816.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHERICUM *longiscapum; (rhizoma saepius multiceps, rarius vel modo brevissime caudescens; filamenta lanato-barbata;)* foliis plurimis, subradicalibus, fasciculatim ambientibus, erecto-divergentibus, semitereti-linearibus, cuspidatim attenuatis, crassis, succulentis, glaucissimis, basin versus convoluto-equitantibus membranaque angusta glabra integerrima marginatis; caule *(saepius pluribus atque successivis)* illis quadruplo altiore, stricto, anguloso; racemo numeroso, laxe spicatim elongato; bracteis brevibus, cuspidatis, lanato-ciliatis; pedicellis corolla duplo vel ultra longioribus, defloratis hamato-recurvis. G.

ANTHERICUM *longiscapum. Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 84. *Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 404. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 145.

ANTHERICUM *asphodeloides. Hort. Kew.* 1. 450; *(exclusis synonymis); nec vero Linnæi, Milleri, Jacquini, aut Willdenovii planta. Herb. Banks. quoad solum specimen primarium ex Horto regio Kewensi; alterum enim in eodem folio prout eadem species perperam adjunctum ad verum* asphodeloides *pertinet, venitque Vienna a Jacquino missum.*

ANTHERICUM *altissimum. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 8.

ANTHERICUM acaule, foliis carnosis teretibus spicis florum longissimis laxis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 8. *Icon. fol.* 26. *tab.* 39 *(in ipsa icone male* 38.*)*

That

That the preſent plant is the *aſphodeloides* of the Hortus Kewenſis, is proved by the Engliſh name of "glaucous-leaved" adopted in that work, as well as by the original ſpecimen from the Kew Gardens, preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium. That the editors of that work have confounded it with the Linnean *aſphodeloides*, is likewiſe proved by a ſpecimen of that ſpecies tranſmitted by JACQUIN from Vienna, which they have arranged with the preſent ſpecies in the above Herbarium under the ſame name. To MILLER, by whom they had both been cultivated, they were well known, and had been diſtinguiſhed by him under different ſpecific names, after he had determined that they were not varieties for reaſons which he details at large in his *Icones*. The leaves of our plant are exceedingly glaucous, which is not the caſe in the other; they are alſo much longer, with the edges quite entire, and not toothletted, as in that; the flower-ſtem in this is alſo much longer (ſometimes three feet high) in proportion to the leaves than in the Linnean *aſphodeloides*; the raceme is alſo far longer and more numerouſly flowered; and the corolla ſmaller and paler. Throws up ſucceſſive flower-ſtems from April and May to Auguſt and September. The Linnean *aſphodeloides* is figured by JACQUIN in the Hortus Vindobonenſis. Added to what we have ſaid before, there is alſo a great *prima facie* diſſimilitude between the two ſpecies. The ſeeds of our plant were received by MILLER from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1751; probably the real *aſphodeloides* was loſt to the Kew Gardens before the publication of the Hortus Kewenſis.

Our ſpecimen came from Mr. HAWORTH. *G.*

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## *ERRATUM.*

No. 1176, l. 6. for "736" read "1081."

Sydt. E. Edwards. Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, N.o 6 Cresent Dec. 1810

C. Sharpe sculp.

# TRADESCANTIA ERECTA. UPRIGHT SPIDERWORT.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 105.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRADESCANTIA *erecta ;* foliis ovatis basi angustatis glabris, pedunculo terminali nudo bifido racemoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 17.

TRADESCANTIA *erecta. Cavan. Ic.* 1. 53. *tab.* 7. 4. *Jacq. Coll.* 4. 114. *Ic. Rar. tab.* 354. *Lil. & Redouté, tab.* 239. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 2. 205.

T. *undulata. Vahl, Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Hafn.* 2. *P.* 2. *p.* 27. *tab.* 3.

T. *bifida. Roth, Catalect. Botan.* 1. *p.* 42.

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An annual plant. Native of Mexico. We are told by the Nurserymen, that it sometimes springs up from the earth, which has been sent to them about the roots of plants which they have received from Jamaica. Requires to be kept in the hot-house; where it attains a variety of heights, and is more or less branched according to the vigour with which it grows.

The species has been so repeatedly and so largely described by others, that it were needless for us to add any of our own observations. Blooms in July and August. Introduced by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in 1794. *G.*

Wid^m Edwards Del  Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent 1 Dec. 1 1816  E. Lapidge Sc.

# FOTHERGILLA ALNIFOLIA, *var.* α. OBTUSA.
# BLUNT-LEAVED FOTHERGILLA.

## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* truncatus, integerrimus, perſiſtens. *Cor.* 0. *Germen* 2-fidum. *Capſ.* 2-locularis, 4-fariam dehiſcens. *Sem.* ſolitaria, oſſea.

## *Specific Name and Synonyms.*

FOTHERGILLA *alnifolia. Linn. Suppl.* 267. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1225. *Ejuſdem Arb.* 113. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 241. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

FOTHERGILLA *Gardeni*; foliis ſubovalibus, ſuperne crenato-dentatis, ſubtus ſubcaneſcentibus. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 313.

α. obtuſa; *foliis obovatis ſuperne crenulatis; junioribus ſubtus faſciculatim puberulis.*

β. acuta; *foliis anguſtis acutis ſubintegerrimis ſubtus albidis.*

FOTHERGILLA *Gardeni. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 100. *Collect.* 1. *p.* 97.

γ. major; *foliis ſuperne ſerratis obtuſiſſimis quandoque cum acumine: junioribus ſubtus tomentoſis.* (vide Nm. 1342.)

δ. ſerotina; *foliis oblongis acutis ſuperne crenato-dentatis ſubtus viridibus.*

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FOTHERGILLA *alnifolia* is a native of Carolina, where it was firſt diſcovered by the late Dr. GARDEN of Charleſtown, who named it in honour of JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D. many years a celebrated Phyſician in London, and a great patron of natural hiſtory. He formed an extenſive Botanic garden at Upton in Eſſex, where he accumulated plants from every quarter of the globe, and particularly from North-America, a country

country to which he was ever warmly attached. There appear to be ſeveral varieties, though perhaps none of them are ſufficiently marked to form diſtinct ſpecies. The one here figured is a low ſhrub; the younger leaves, when minutely examined, have a ſcattered pubeſcence, collected in little bunches; in form they frequently vary between obovate and wedge-ſhaped, and with ſerratures at the upper part more or leſs deep.

Flowers in April and May, frequently, but not always, before the leaves appear. Quite hardy. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old Brompton.

Variety β *acuta*, as figured by JACQUIN, has ovate ſpikes; leaves a little undulated towards the point, but ſcarcely ſerrate. The third variety is the next article. The fourth, *ſerotina*, was ſhown us ſeveral years ago, by Mr. WHITLEY, who obſerved that it never produced its bloſſoms till Auguſt, long after the ſhrub was clothed with leaves, which are oblong, ſmooth, and when freſh, green on both ſides, though in drying the under ſurface grows much paler.

J. J. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo. Crescent Dec.r 1.1810 F. Sansom Junr.

# FOTHERGILLA ALNIFOLIA, *var.* γ. MAJOR.
# BROAD-LEAVED FOTHERGILLA.

*Clafs and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nm.* 1341.

*Specific Name.*

FOTHERGILLA *alnifolia.* Vide Nm. 1341.

γ. major; *foliis ſuperne ſerratis obtuſiſſimis quandoque cum acumine: junioribus ſubtus tomentoſis.*

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This is the handſomeſt variety we have ſeen, being conſiderably larger in all its parts, as well as in its foliage. The leaves, when older, are more or leſs white underneath; the younger ones are quite tomentoſe and a little ferruginous; ſome of them have a broad obtuſe termination, and in others the terminal tooth projects far forward; the ſerratures are ſometimes very large. The ſpike of flowers is larger and longer than in the other varieties.

Known in ſome nurſeries by the name of *ſpecioſa.* Flowers in May and June, a month later than *obtuſa.* Drawn at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton.

Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Dec.1 1810.

# ARCTOTIS GLUTINOSA. CLAMMY ARCTOTIS.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Receptaculum* nudum. *Pappus* o. *Calyx* hemisphæricus, imbricatus: squamis marginalibus membranaceis.

*Specific Character.*

ARCTOTIS *glutinosa*; fruticosa, foliis cuneatis dentato-pinnatifidis glutinosis sessilibus subdecurrentibus, floribus terminalibus solitariis.

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We are not certain that this shrub ought in reality to be referred to ARCTOTIS, but it certainly has a near affinity with some of the species, at present collected under that genus, which seems to have been used as a common receptacle for many Cape shrubs, of this family, that will not properly unite, and must at a future time undergo a new arrangement.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, has an upright shrubby stem, covered with a greyish bark, but the branches are herbaceous, green, and, as well as the leaves, covered with a glutinous, shining substance. The leaves are alternate, wider at the upper end, and narrowed downwards, sessile, and decurrent a short distance along the branch, rather deeply indented on the sides: each tooth, of which there are about three pair, has an appendix or toothlet at its base, so much reflected, as not to be seen on the upper surface. The blossoms are large and the colour of red lead.

Communicated by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, who raised it from Cape seeds about five years ago. Flowers in April and May. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Propagated by cuttings.

Sydᵗʰ Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis Sᵗ Geo: Crescent Decᵗ 1 1810. F. Jansom Junʳ Sc.

# PHLOX CAROLINA. ROUGH-STEMMED LYCHNIDEA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hypocrateriformis. *Filam.* inæqualia. *Stigma* trifidum. *Cal.* priſmaticus. *Capſ.* 3-locularis, 1-ſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHLOX *carolina*; foliis lanceolatis lævibus, caule ſcabro, corymbis ſubfaſtigiatis. *Sp. Pl.* 216. *Reich.* 1. *p.* 432. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 841. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 6. *Hort. Kew. ed. nov.* 1. 326.

LYCHNIDEA caroliniana, floribus quaſi umbellatim diſpoſitis, foliis lucidis craſſis acutis. *Mart. Dec.* 1. *t.* 10.

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DESC. *Stems* erect, between two and three feet high, rough with ſtiff, ſhort, white hairs, producing a mealy appearance, but otherwiſe nearly inviſible to the naked eye. *Leaves* oppoſite, lanceolate, ſmooth, fleſhy, ſubconnate, lower ones almoſt linear: upper pairs more diſtant. *Peduncles* rough, bearing ſeveral flowers crowded together, alternate, forming a rather denſe corymb. *Calyx* ſmooth, with a pentagonal baſe: teeth erect, lanceolate, generally reddiſh. *Corolla* ſaucer-ſhaped: *tube* twice the length of the limb, curved, ſmooth, ſtriate: *limb* divided into five roundiſh quite entire ſegments. The colour of the tube is violet, of the limb bright purple, ſtarred in the centre, fading violet. *Anthers* in part exſerted.

We know of no other ſpecies that has rough ſtems and peduncles and at the ſame time ſmooth leaves. According to MARTIN, in his Hiſtoria Plantarum Rariorum, it was firſt introduced by Mr. COWELL, a Nurſeryman at Hoxton, before the year 1728. It has, however, been probably for ſome years loſt from our gardens. Our drawing and deſcription were taken from plants imported by Mr. FRASER, Sloane-Square, the laſt ſpring, from South-Carolina.

Sydenham Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.1 1812. E. Sansom Sculp.

# ALOE RADULA. RASP-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 756.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *Radula; (ecaudicata; annoſior cæſpitoſim ſtolonifera; flores e minoribus, erecti;)* foliis radicalibus, plurimo ordine faſciculato-compactis, divaricatim divergentibus, incurvulis recurvuliſve, lanceolato-ſubulatis, plano-convexis, coriaceo-craſſis, ſaturate viridibus, per tubercula cretaceo-albicantia, mutica, in prona parte groſſiora laxius, in ſupina minutiora creberrime, radulæ more aſperatis; caule gracili flexili laxe racemoſo; pedicellis corolla ter quater brevioribus, bracteas æquantibus, corolla ſextriato-tubuloſa, baſi turgidula, uſque circa medium ſexfida, revoluto bilabiata, labio infimo ſubdepreſſiore; laciniis divergentibus, linearioblongis, obtuſulis, imarum duabus lateralibus convoluto-anguſtatis; ſtaminibus tubum æquantibus, alternantibus; ſtylo germen æquante; ſtigmatibus tribus minutis. *G.*

ALOE *Radula. Jacquin. Hort. Schœnb.* 4. *tab.* 35.

ALOE *attenuata. Haworth in Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 11. *n.* 18.

ALOE africana margaritifera minor, foliis multo longioribus. *Boerh. Index. Alt.* 2. 130. *n.* 27.

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This plant ſeems never to have been diſtinctly recorded except in the books above quoted; but has been moſt probably confounded among the varieties of *margaritifera*; from which it differs, by ſlenderer far attenuated *leaves*, as well as in the flatneſs and roughening or toothing of their inner ſurface, which reſembles that of a file or raſp, and is of a yellowiſh green

green colour; by its corolla not being ſubſeſſile, as well in being ſlenderer and parted nearly to the middle, with farther divergent and ſpirally revolute ſegments; the *ſtem* is alſo flexile and far ſlenderer, with fewer and more diſtant *flowers*. *Leaves* from one and a half to near three inches long, about half an inch acroſs at their baſe, gradually attenuated, elongated-cuſpidate; the tubercles are ſmaller and of a chalky whiteneſs, without the pearl-like hue of thoſe on the leaves of *margaritifera*. Mr. HAWORTH, to whom we are ſo often and ſo much obliged for his kind communications, has a plant of this ſpecies, which by its numerous ſuckers forms a compact hemiſphærical buſh of a foot or more in diameter.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; blooms in the greenhouſe during the latter months of ſummer. *G.*

Pubd by S. Curtis Walworth. Jan. 1. 1811.

# ALOE SAPONARIA (β.) LATIFOLIA. LARGEST COMMON SOAP-ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 756.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *saponaria; (craſſene e longe caudeſcens; flores e majoribus, penduli, cylindracei;)* foliis caudicem ſummum divergenter ambientibus, imbricato-confertis, ovato vel oblongato-lanceolatis, lamina maculis *(quam in* picta *triplo-grandioribus)* albis verticaliter ellipticis in ſeries imperfectas ſubtranſverſim directas compactis utrinque picta, margine ſpinis brevibus ſubirregulariter dentata; caule ſimplici vel ramoſo; racemo umbellatim contracto; pedicellis aſcendenter divergentibus, corollæ iſometris, bractea fuſce nervoſa bis longioribus; corolla pendulo-cernua, ſubclavato-cylindrica, obſolete trigona, leviter curvata, baſi infra ſtricturam ſubgloboſe extumeſcente; laciniis tres partes uſque inter ſe concretis, inde conniventibus, ore brevi patulis; antheris ſubexcluſis. *G.*

ALOE *ſaponaria. Haworth in Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 17. *n.* 35; *(excluſa varietate* obſcura).

(α.) *minor;* foliis anguſtioribus, lateribus rectioribus, ſub dio hepatico-fuſceſcentibus; caule ſimplici.

A. *ſaponaria.* minor. *Haworth. l. c.*

A. *umbellata. Decandolle. Pl. Gr. tab.* 98; *(excl. ſynon. jam ſupra No.* 1323 *ad* pictam *citatis.)*

A. *picta.* β. minor; *(quoad ſolum ſynonymon Hort. Kew.; ea enim Linnæi et Dillenii* pictam *in No.* 1323 *ſpectant.)*

A. *perfoliata.* ε. ſaponaria. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 467.

A. *perfoliata.* θ. λ. *Linn. Spec. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 458.

A. *diſticha. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 5.

A. *maculoſa:*

A. *maculosa : (mouchetè.) Lam. Encyc.* 1. 87. *n.* 9.
A. caulescens, foliis caulem amplectentibus, floribus aurantiacis. *Braal. Hist. Pl. Succ. Dec.* 4. 11. *cum Icon.*
A. africana maculata spinosa major. *Dillen. Hort. Eltham.* 17. *tab.* 14. *fig.* 15.
A. caulescens, foliis spinosis maculis ab utraque parte albicantibus notatis. *Comm. Hort. Amst.* 2. *p.* 9. *tab.* 5. *(sine flore.) Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 2. 230. *n.* 19.
(β.) *latifolia ;* foliis latioribus ovato-lanceolatis saturate viridibus ; caule ramoso.
A. *saponaria.* latifolia. *Haw. l. c. p.* 18.

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The *caudex* seldom rises above two feet high ; Miller says, that " the leaves are of a dark green colour spotted with white, resembling soft-soap ;" which must account for the whimsical specific name. The bloom appears in August and September. Corolla nearly two inches long, of a beautiful red-lead colour. Native of the Cape of Good Hope ; although it has been carelessly called by Bradley, " Common spotted American Aloe ;" and by others, according to Miller, " Carolina Aloe." An old inhabitant of our greenhouses. We have to thank Mr. Haworth for the present specimen. *G.*

Sydⁿᵃ Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Jan. 1. 1811

# TAMUS ELEPHANTIPES. FÆMINA. FEMALE CAPE BRYONY, OR THE ELEPHANT'S FOOT.

## *Class and Order.*

DIŒCIA HEXANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

MASC. *Cal.* sexpartitus. *Cor.* 0.

FÆM. *Cal.* sexpartitus. *Cor.* 0. *Stylus* trifidus. *Bacca* triloc. infera. *Sem.* 2.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TAMUS *elephantipes;* rhizomate ab humo extante, amplo, hemisphærico, solido-carnoso *(consistentia fere* Napi), cortice suberose incrassata, areolatim rimosa; caule sublignescente, volubili, axillariter implexeque ramoso; foliis alternis, cordatis, subsucculentis *(cucumerinis)*, immerse subseptemnerviis, transverse venulosis; petiolis lamina brevioribus, basi strumosis; racemis ad petiolorum basin extraaxillaribus, paucifloris, divaricatis, pedicellis unifloris superne versus appresse uni-tribracteolatis; germine nudo, fusiformi-pyramidato, costato-trigono, faciebus interangularibus leviter pustulatis; calyce (corolla *mihi)* infundibuliformi-rotato, quam id bis breviore, firmula, marcescente, laciniis linearibus, æqualibus, canaliculatis, obtusulis, apice inflexulis; staminibus *(in* FÆM. *effœtis)* imo calyci adnatis; stylo laciniis parum breviore, rotundato-triquetro, tristriato, lobulis trinis stigmatosis recurvatim divergentibus. *G.*

TAMUS *elephantipes. L'Heritier. Sert. Angl.* 29; *(tabula licet in libris citata hucusque inedita). Hort. Kew.* 3. 401. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 2. 570. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. 772.
Pes elephantis. *Vulgo.*

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From the uncouth massive appearance as well as colour of the *rootstock*, our plant has acquired at the Cape of Good Hope the

the appellation of "The Elephant's Foot;" in other reſpects, it very much reſembles the common black Bryony (TAMUS *communis*) of our hedges. The ſtem, which is about the thickneſs of the little finger at the baſe and twining, requires ſupport, by the help of which we have ſeen it reach the height of about eight feet. Found in the neighbourhood of Cape Town by Mr. MASSON, by whom it was introduced into the Kew Gardens in 1774, where a male plant bloomed in 1783, to which L'HERITIER owed his engraving; an engraving that has been repeatedly cited, but as yet never publiſhed. We do not know that the female plant has ever before flowered in this country. Both L'HERITIER and the editors of the Hortus Kewenſis profeſs merely to gueſs between TAMUS and SMILAX for its genus, not being able to aſcertain the poſition of the germen from the male flower, the only one they had ſeen. The *rootſtock* in our ſpecimen was a foot in diameter; the older or lower *leaves* were obtuſely or rounded-cordate, the new ones acutely ſo, all entire and ſmooth, of a paler green beneath; *corolla* of a pale ruſty yellow colour, ſcentleſs, and ſhorter than the *petioles*. The foliage ſhrinks to half its ſize in drying.

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered late this ſummer, in Mr. KNIGHT's greenhouſe, King's-Road, which had been imported ſome years back for Mr. GEORGE HIBBERT's Collection at Clapham. *G.*

Pub.d by S. Curtis. Walworth Jan.y 1 1812.

F. Sansom Sc.

# HERMANNIA TENUIFOLIA. FINE-LEAVED HERMANNIA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* campanulatus, 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, ſpiraliter cucullata. *Filamenta* lanceolata. *Styli* 5, in unum approximati. *Capſ.* 5-locularis polyſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HERMANNIA *tenuifolia*; foliis pinnatifido-linearibus.

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We know of no ſpecies of HERMANNIA with leaves ſo finely divided as the one of which we now preſent a figure, drawn ſeveral years ago from a plant, at that time we believe in poſſeſſion of the late Mr. CURTIS; but which we have never met with in any of the collections that we have examined. There is a defective ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, under the name of *decompoſita*, which appears like it.

Native of the Cape, requiring a greenhouſe and the ſame treatment as the reſt of the genus.

Syd.ᵐ Edwards Del.

Pub.ᵈ by J. Curtis Walworth Jan.ʸ 1. 1811.

F. Sansom Sc.

# HERMANNIA FLAMMEA. NIGHT-SMELLING HERMANNIA.

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* campanulatus, 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, ſpiraliter cucullata. *Filam.* lanceolata. *Styli* 5, in unum approximati. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, polyſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HERMANNIA *flammea ;* foliis cuneiformibus apice truncato-dentatis glabris, racemis terminalibus ſecundis, pedunculis geminatis : altero bifloro.

HERMANNIA *flammea ;* foliis cuneiformibus apice truncato-denticulatis planis, calycibus patentiſſimis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 129.

HERMANNIA *flammea. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 595. *Perſ. Syn.* 2. 1. 217. *Bot. Repoſ.* 550.

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DESC. A low ſhrub : *branches* weak, rough, reddiſh brown. *Leaves* wedge-ſhaped, truncated and uſually three-toothed ; ſometimes, the outer teeth being truncated, the leaf becomes obſoletely five-toothed, naked. *Stipules* two, linear-lanceolate, nearly half the length of the leaf. *Flowers* grow in terminal racemes looking one way. *Peduncles* nodding, two together, one of which is two-flowered, the other ſingle-flowered. *Bracteæ* three, at the baſe of the peduncles, like the ſtipules, and from two to four ſmaller ones near the flower. *Calyx* campanulate, very patent, ſcarioſe. *Corolla* of five petals very much twiſted, externally of a deep orange or flame-colour, internally a very pale yellow : *petals* remain long firmly twiſted together, and are ſeldom completely expanded. *Stamens* five ; *filaments* united.

*Anthers*

*Anthers* oblong, incumbent. *Germen* five-angled. *Styles* five, united, longer than the ſtamens.

The flowers are very odoriferous after ſunſet, but appeared to us to be ſcentleſs during the day. JACQUIN ſays they ſmell like new hay, but does not mention whether by night or in the daytime.

This ſhrub flowers in the greenhouſe, during moſt of the ſummer; was introduced from the Cape by GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. at whoſe garden at Clapham our drawing was taken ſeveral years ago; but our deſcription laſt ſummer at Mr. KNIGHT's, Nurſeryman, in the King's-Road, Little Chelſea, the preſent poſſeſſor of Mr. HIBBERT's collection. Native of the Cape of Good Hope and eaſily propagated by cuttings.

N.º 1350

Syd.ne Edwards Del.  Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.y 2. 1811.  W. Sansom sc.

# ASTRAGALUS SINICUS. UMBELLATED ASTRAGALUS.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Carina* obtuſa. *Legum.* biloculare aut ſubbiloculare futurâ inferiore introflexâ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASTRAGALUS *ſinicus*; caulescens proſtratus, umbellis pedunculatis, leguminibus priſmaticis triquetris erectis apice tubulatis. *Linn. Mant.* 103. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 534. *Mill. Philoſ. Tranſ.* 1764. *p.* 138. *n.* 2059. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 1292. *Thunb. Jap.* 290. *Perſ. Syn.* 2. *p.* 335. *Decand. Aſtrag.* 97.

ASTRAGALUS *lotoides*; caulescens glaber ramoſus, foliolis ſubtrijugis ovalibus, pedunculis axillaribus folio longioribus capitatis, leguminibus rectis triquetris acuminatis. *Pall. Aſtrag. n.* 106. *Lam. Enc.* 316.

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DESC. *Root* annual. *Stems* decumbent. *Leaves* on long footſtalks, odd-pinnate: *leaflets* four pair, obovate, diſtant, minutely ciliated and hairy underneath. *Stipules* two, ovate-acuminate, erect, inſerted below the petiole. *Peduncles* axillary, ſolitary, nearly equaling the leaf in length. *Flowers* in a hemiſpherical umbel on very ſhort nodding pedicles. *Calyx* five-toothed: teeth nearly equal, the two upper ones more diſtant. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *vexillum* obcordate, reflected at the ſides, pale purple, ſtreaked in the middle: *wings* white, obliquely truncate: *keel* longer than the wings, broad and of a deep

deep purple colour at the extremity, two-petaled: petals adhering at the under edge. *Filaments* diadelphous, one and nine, diſtinct at the upper part. *Germen* very ſlender, narrowed at both ends: *ſtyle* ſubulate: *ſtigma* rounded. The leaves have a grateful ſcent, ſomewhat reſembling that of ſome freſh apples.

This is the only known ſpecies of Aſtragalus with flowers growing in an umbel, in the manner of a Coronilla. It is a pretty, delicate plant, propagated by ſeeds only, which ſhould be raiſed on a hot-bed in the ſpring and planted in the open border the latter end of May or beginning of June. Being a native of China and Japan, where, according to THUNBERG, it abounds by the wayſide, it is probably not very tender. It is however with us very rare, occurring neither in AITON's Hortus Kewenſis, nor DONN's Hortus Cantabrigienſis, though we have, in our poſſeſſion, a ſpecimen gathered in the latter garden, about forty years ago, by Mr. LYONS.

Communicated ſeveral years ſince by Mr. LODDIGES, from his garden, at Hackney.

Sydm. Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.1.1811.

# TROPÆOLUM PEREGRINUM. CILIATED TROPÆOLUM, or INDIAN-CRESS.

## *Claſs and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, calcaratus. *Petala* 4, inæqualia. *Baccæ* 3, ſiccæ, 1-ſpermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TROPÆOLUM *peregrinum ;* foliis ſubpeltatis ſubreniformibus 5—7-lobis, petalis minoribus ciliato-laceris.

TROPÆOLUM *peregrinum ;* foliis ſubpeltatis quinque-lobis dentatis, petalis ciliato-laceris. *Syſt. Veg.* 357. *Reich.* 2. 145. 2. 299. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

TROPÆOLUM *peregrinum. Willd.* 2. 299. *Hort. Schenk.* 98. *Bot. Repoſ.* 597.

CARDAMINDUM quinquefolii folio, vulgo Malla. *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 756. *t.* 42. ?

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DESC. *Root* annual. *Stem* rounded, ſmooth, climbing. *Leaves* on long *petioles*, which act as tendrils, ſubpeltate, the footſtalk being inſerted near the edge, not in the centre as in *majus*, hollowed at the baſe, five-lobed, lobes rounded, terminated with a ſmall mucro: the lower leaves are cut into ſeven lobes, which are again divided. *Peduncles* ſolitary, axillary, one-flowered, equal to the leaf. *Calyx* puſhed in at the baſe, five-cleft; ſegments nearly equal, bilabiately arranged: upper lip terminated in a funnel-ſhaped ſpur or nectary, ſubulate, and hooked at the end. *Corolla* pale yellow, ringent, five-petaled, inſerted into the calyx; two upper petals large,

large, cut into five laciniæ, obtuſe with a mucro, inſerted by claws into the middle ſegment of the upper lip of the calyx: three inferior, ſpathular-ſhaped, lacerate-ciliate. *Filaments* eight, inſerted into the baſe of the calyx. *Anthers* four-grooved. *Germen* 3-lobed, three-cornered. *Style* ſhorter than filaments. *Stigmas* tripartite, acute.

Taſte of the flower more bitter and biting than that of TROPÆOLUM *majus.*

In the above deſcription we have, with JACQUIN, called the large petals ſuperior, ſome authors ſpeak of them as the inferior, in which caſe the flower muſt be conſidered as reverſed or reſupinate.

As FEUILLEE makes no mention of the ſmall petals being fringed, and they appear entire in his figure, we much doubt whether the ſpecies deſcribed by him be the ſame as ours.

It is a tender annual and a great climber; has not, that we know of, hitherto ſucceeded in the open air, but will probably, like the Marvel of Peru, become accuſtomed to the climate after a few generations, if ripe ſeeds ſhall be produced here. Mr. LAMBERT cultivated it in a melon-frame, where it flowered freely, but did not ripen its ſeeds. Our drawing was taken at Mr. VERE's garden.

N.º 1352

wards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

Hubby S. Curtis Walw

# ALOE FOLIOLOSA. SMALL-LEAVED ALOE.

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## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Inflores.* seorsim bracteata. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* infera, tubuloso-sexfida vel hexapetaloideo-partita in tubum connivens, ore summo regulari patula vel recurvatim bilabiata, carnosula firma, directa flexave, erecta pendulove-cernua; laciniis ligulatis, exterioribus interiores alternas isometras bisve longiores imbricantibus. *Stam.* immediate hypogyna, deflexo-assurgentia, longitudine alternantia, tubo æqualia vel exserta. *Fil.* tereti-gracilescentia *(in quibusdam statim post anth. sin flexuose detensa velutque articulosa). Anth.* erectæ, oblongæ. *Stylus* exsertus vel subnullus trisulcus. *Stigm.* simplex, vel 3 minuta replicata. *Caps.* erecta, membranacea, scariosa, diversimode oblongata, rotunde acuteve trigona, venosa; triloc., trivalv., valvis medio septigeris. *Sem.* numerosa, biserialia, subrotundo-complanata alata, angulosave angulis membranacee extenuatis. *G.*

OBS. Plantæ *perennes sempervirentes stoloniferæ alterne indivise ac epetiolate crassifoliæ;* rhizoma *nunc exiliter fusiforme neque ex humo emergens, nunc in caudicem palmoidee arboreum ac stolonizanter ramosum assurgens;* folia *succosa, convolute amplexicaulia, plurifariam dispsita, modo bifaria a plano obversa, rarius decussata; imbricatim amb entia, modo equitantia, raro distantia; radicalia, vel inferiorum casu excelse terminalia, nunc axim a summo ad imum compacte loricantia; squamiformia vel supra tres pedes longa; pulvinatim laxata vel hinc gibbosa vel plano-convexe depressa; ab infra latioribus cuspidatim attenuata, nunc linguiformia rotundo fine terminata; lævia, vel tuberibus verruculis papillisve cartilagineis in parte vel totaliter scabrata aut tantum marginata; nuda, vel spinis mollibus innocuis vel durissimis pungentibus quadantenus aut per totum muricata, duntaxatve ciliata;* caulis *interfoliaceus simplex vel ramosus,* foliolis *bracteæformibus vagis perpaucis vel multis squamatus;* racemus (*ut et* partiales) *umbellatim contractus, vel spicatim pyramidatus, vel diffuse elongatus;* pedicelli *subnulli corollamve æquantes, uniflori, erecti refracteve collapsi, bractea ipsis longiore bisve breviore excepti. A contermina* TRITOMA *dign scatur capsula nequaquam cartilaginea nec ovata, seminibus marginatis, corolla carnosiore neque (æquatis imbricationis rugis) explicata, staminibus declinato-inflexis, foliorum insuper habitu haudquaquam scirpoidee gramineo.* G.

*Specific*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *folioloſa ; (caudex totaliter imbricato-foliatus ; flores e minoribus, erecti, regulares ;)* foliis pluriſariam ambientibus, ſquamiformibus, ovato-acuminatis, tranſverſim latioribus, parum *(pro genere)* craſſis, rigidis, glabris *(junioribus perobſcure denticulatis)*, ſupra patulis, caudicem a ſummo ad imum ſquarroſo-loricantibus; caule ſimplici, filiformi, flexili; racemo laxo; pedicellis corolla duplo brevioribus; corolla recta, cylindracea rotundatis angulis, ore breviſſimo regulari patula; ſtaminibus incluſis. *G.*

ALOE *folioloſa. Haworth. Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 7. *n.* 3. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 2. 298.

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Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it has been introduced into our gardens, by Mr. Masson, ſince the publication of the Hortus Kewenſis. The *leaves* are the ſmalleſt and thinneſt of any ſpecies known to us, of a dark green colour. Nearly allied to *ſpiralis*. Is propagated with more difficulty, but blooms more freely than that. May be kept in the common greenhouſe. Had never been diſtinctly recorded by any author preceding Mr. Haworth, to which gentleman we are indebted for the ſpecimen. *G.*

. Del. Bibby & S. Curtis Walworth Feb.1 1811. F. Sansom Sc.

# ALOE RECURVA. RECURVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 1352.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *recurva; (ecaudicata; flores a minoribus, erecti, bilabiati;)* foliis paucis, radicalibus, plurifariam ambientibus, recurve divaricatis, brevibus, pulvinato-craſſis, oblongo-attenuatis, plano convexis, rore canis, a ſupino glabratis lineiſque paucis ſaturatioribus inſcriptis, a prono denſe papillosis, margine cartilagineo-ferrulatis; caule tenui flexili; racemo laxo; corolla ab imo gibberula attenuato-tubuloſa; rictu revolutim diſpanſo; ſtaminibus tubo æqualibus. *G.*

ALOE *recurva. Haworth. Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 10. *n.* 17. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 2. 300.

ALOE *tricolor. Id. loc. cit. App.* 25. *n.* 2.

ALOE *venoſa. Lam. Encyc.* 1. 89. *n.* 16.

ALOE americana Hyacinthi flore. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 71. *α.*

ALOE africana humilis folio nonnihil reflexo, floribus ex albo et rubro variegatis. *Commel. Prælud.* 80. *fig.* 29.

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A native of the Cape of Good Hope; from whence it was introduced into the Dutch gardens by Governor VANDER STEL, in 1701; into the Engliſh, more recently, by Mr. MASSON. The leaves are very apt to turn red, if long expoſed in the open air. Mr. HAWORTH, from whom we had the ſpecimen, tells us that it is very apt to rot; and that more than uſual care is required to preſerve it.

Our ſpecimen is ſomewhat ſmaller than thoſe figured by WEINMAN and COMMELIN; theſe were probably older, or had been better cultivated. Seems to us to be intermediate between *rigida* and *arachnoides*. G.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, 1 Feb. 1792.

# ALOE MIRABILIS. ROUGH-LEAVED CUSHION ALOE.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 1352.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *mirabilis ; (ecaudicata ; flores e minoribus, erecti, bi-labiati ;)* foliis radicalibus, compacte ambientibus, brevibus, pulvinato-incraſſatis, teneris, ſemi-rhombeo-oblongatis ; introrſum, ventricoſis declive truncatis lævibus lineis ſaturatioribus verticaliter inſcriptis ; dorſo ſubcarinato convexis papilloſe ſcabratis acumine continuo ; margine atque carina denticulatis ; caule ſimplici gracili flexili ; racemo remotius paucifloro ; corolla tubuloſa angulis rotundatis, ad tertiam uſque revoluto-bilabiata ; laciniis utriuſque labii ab invicem diſcedentibus ; ſtaminibus tubum æquantibus. *G.*

ALOE *mirabilis. Haworth. Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 9. *n.* 13. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 2. 300.

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Native of the Cape of Good Hope ; from whence it was brought into our gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1790. Seems to be intermediate between *arachnoides* and *retuſa ;* by ſome it may be ſuſpected to be a mere variety of the latter, or a mule of the two ſpecies. We are indebted to Mr. HAWORTH for the ſpecimen. Should be kept in the common greenhouſe ; requires no particular care. The foliage is of a darker green than that of *retuſa.* G.

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## *ERRATA.*

No. 1346, l. 8. pro "*craſſene e longe*" lege "*craſſe nec longe.*"
No. 1347, pag. alt. l. 19. for "*corolla* of a pale ruſty yellow colour," read "*corolla* from a reddiſh white fading to a pale ruſty yellow colour."

Sydm Edwards Del. Pubd by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.1 1811. F. Jansom Sc.

# ALOE VIRENS. APPLE-GREEN-LEAVED ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 1352.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *virens ; (subcaudescens ; flores e majoribus, cylindrici, recti, cernui ;)* caudice subnullo vel brevi ; foliis fasciculatim ambientibus, recurvato divaricantibus, ligulato-attenuatis, plano-convexis, ab acie curvatis, tenerioribus, a prona parte albo rariter a supina parcissime ac prominule guttatis, ad oram molliter distanter ac directe spinosis ; racemo distanti, diffuse spicato ; pedicellis ascendentibus, corolla bis brevioribus bractea duplo longioribus ; corolla pendula, clavato-tubulosa, rotundate trigona, ab ima angustiore vensicoso-dilatata, conniventer patula, laciniis ad medium fere usque conferventibus ; stylo exserto. *G.*

ALOE *virens. Haworth. Linn. Trans.* 7. 17. *n.* 34.

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Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Nearly allied to *humilis.* The *caudex* is sometimes scarcely above the level of the ground, at others half a foot high, throws out abundance of suckers, so as to become bushy ; *leaves* of a bright apple-green colour ; about an inch broad at their base ; *flowers* of a yellowish red tint, about an inch and half long. Blooms in the autumn. Of easy culture.

We never saw this plant in any other collection than that of Mr. HAWORTH, where our drawing was taken. Most probably introduced since the publication of the Hortus Kewensis. We can find no traces of it in any book known to us. Can hardly have been confounded with the varieties of *humilis ?* G.

Edwards Del. Lith. & Printed by Curtis Walworth Feb 1. 1811. Printed

# HIBISCUS SURATTENSIS. PRICKLY-STALKED HIBISCUS.

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* duplex: exterior polyphyllus. *Stigmata* 5. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, polyſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIBISCUS *ſurattenſis*; recurvato-aculeatus, foliis quinquelobis, calycibus exterioribus appendiculatis ſtipulis ſemicordatis, floribus pedunculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 979 *Syſt. Veget.* 630. *Burm. Ind.* 152. *Reich* 3. *p.* 363. *Wild.* 3. 824. *Mant. Mill. Dict n.* 27. *Loureiro Cochin.* 420 ? *Hort. Kew* 2. *p.* 457.

HIBISCUS aculeis recurvis, foliis digitatis, calycibus appendiculatis. *Cav. Diſſ.* 3. *p.* 149. *t.* 53. *f.* 1.

KETMIA indica ſpinuloſa profunde laciniata, Acetoſæ ſapore. *Burm. Zeyl* 135.

Herba crinalium vulgaris ſ. ſylveſtris. *Rumph. Amb.* 4. *p.* 41. *t.* 16.

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The variety β of LINNÆUS, Narinam-pouilli of the Hortus Malabaricus, is probably a diſtinct ſpecies. Perhaps LOUREIRO's plant, which differs from ours in being a ſhrub of the growth of ſix feet or more, and in having flowers ſaffron-coloured within and very red without, alſo belongs to that, or is different from both.

RUMF alſo deſcribes two ſpecies or varieties of his *Herba crinalium*, the *domeſtica* and *ſylveſtris*. To the former he aſcribes a perennial root, and ſpeaks of it as forming a large wide-ſpreading ſhrub, with extremely tough branches, but green and not ligneous. The latter he ſays is herbaceous, with

with weak trailing ſtems, unable to ſupport themſelves without the aſſiſtance of ſome neighbouring buſh. The flowers of both are ſimilar to thoſe of our plant, which exactly correſponds with his deſcription of the latter. Some of the leaves are three-lobed, others five-lobed. The leaves of all theſe plants are gratefully acid, and, on that account, are uſed as culinary herbs.

Native of the Eaſt-Indies, cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1768. It is a tender annual, and muſt be raiſed in a hot-bed or ſtove. Flowers in July; rarely ripens its ſeeds with us. Is very beautiful, though without ſcent, and its flowers are expanded but a few hours, and that in fine weather only. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N.º 1357.

Sydnᵐ Edwards Del.

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Feb 1.1811.

Elsam sc.

# DIOSMA PULCHELLA. BLUNT-LEAVED DIOSMA.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5 supra germen. *Caps.* 3 s. 5, coalitæ. *Semina* calyptrata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DIOSMA *pulchella*; foliis ovatis obtusis glanduloso-crenatis, floribus geminis axillaribus. *Syst. Veg.* 239.

DIOSMA *pulchella*; foliis ovatis glanduloso-crenatis glabris, floribus axillaribus geminis. *Thunb. Prod.* 43. *Willd.* 1. 1140.

HARTOGIA *pulchella*. *Berg. Cap.* 69. *Syst. Nat. p.* 625.

SPIRÆA capensis spicata serpylli folio margine quasi perforato. *Raj. App.* 249. *n.* 67.

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LINNÆUS, in the twelfth edition of the vegetable kingdom in his Systema Naturæ, had adopted the division of the genus Diosma, proposed by BERGIUS; separating such as had the male and female flowers distinct and only three capsules, under the name of Hartogia: and this species, though it agreed in the latter respect only, was united with the new genus. But LINNÆUS soon found that in this polymorphous genus, there were no characters then discovered, sufficiently stable to ground a distinction upon; and in the thirteenth edition of the Systema Vegetabilium he again reduced the whole under Diosma.

DIOSMA *pulchella* is a very beautiful little shrub, producing its lively flowers in great profusion throughout most of the summer. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, requiring only to be protected from frost. Introduced into the Kew Garden by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1787. Our drawing was made at the most extensive collection of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Hammersmith.

N.° 135 e.

Pub.by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.1 1811.

# JUSTICIA NERVOSA. BLUE-FLOWERED JUSTICIA.

## *Clafs and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* fimplex vel duplex. *Cor.* irregularis vel fubregularis. *Capf.* 2-valvis, 2-locularis: diffepimentum valvis contrarium: retinaculis feminum uncinulatis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JUSTICIA *nervofa; (calyce duplici, antheris parallelis)* fpicis axillaribus terminalibufque imbricatis, bracteis oblongis venofis foliifque ovatis acuminatis. *Vahl. Enum.* 1. *p.* 164. *Hort. Kew. (ed.* 2.) 1. *p.* 42.

JUSTICIA *pulchella;* (calyce duplice) corollis fubæqualibus: laciniis oblongo-femiorbiculatis planis, foliis elliptico-ovatis acutis glabris rugofis obfolete dentatis, filamentis compreffis bafi tortis. *(Ker) Recenf. Plant. Repof. p.* 41.

JUSTICIA *pulchella. Roxb. Corom.* 2. *p.* 41. *t.* 177.

ERANTHEMUM *pulchellum. Bot. Repof.* 88. *Donn Hort. Cant. ed.* 4. *p.* 4.

RUELLIA *varians. Ventenat Celf.* 46.

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The late Profeffor VAHL, in his Enumeratio Plantarum, in which he has recorded no fewer than one hundred and fixty-feven fpecies of Jufticia, has arranged this under his 5th fection, containing thofe that have a fingle calyx, and a nearly equal corolla. It feems however more properly to belong to his firft fection, thofe with a double calyx and parallel anthers. We have uniformly found, within the large bracte, a glume-like two-valved outer calyx, clofely embracing the tube of the

the inner or true calyx, as mentioned by Mr. KER, in the ſynonym above quoted. In other reſpects, VAHL's deſcription agrees with our own obſervations.

Perhaps the outer calyx in this and in every other JUSTICIA, where it occurs, may be more properly conſidered as two ſmaller bractes. The ſtructure is exactly the ſame in CROSSANDRA *undulæfolia* of SALISBURY, except that in the latter the two inferior bractes are equal in length to the exterior. Indeed theſe two plants appear to us to have ſo near an affinity, as to throw great difficulty in the way of eſtabliſhing CROSSANDRA as a diſtinct genus; for the mere circumſtance of two or four anthers does not ſeem ſufficient to form a generic diſtinction, and on this account Ruellia is not eaſily ſeparable from Juſticia.

As the ſpecific name of *pulchella* was applied not only by the author of the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, but by his reviewer, who reduced it to the genus JUSTICIA, prior to VAHL's publication, and had been ſince adopted by Dr. ROXBURGH, we think it ſhould have been retained by the author of the Hortus Kewenſis. But as the latter work will probably be conſidered as the ſtandard for names of plants cultivated in this country, we give up our own opinion, rather than run the riſk of adding to the confuſion of the nomenclature.

Native of marſhy places on the coaſt of Coromandel. Requires a bark ſtove, where it flowers very nearly the whole of the year. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. PETER GOOD, in the year 1796. Propagated by cuttings.

Wm.ª Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Feb.y 1.1811

F. Sansom Sc.

# NYMPHÆA NITIDA. CUP-FLOWERED WATER-LILY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Petala* plurima germini sub staminibus inserta. *Stigma* radiatum, sessile, medio nectariferum. *Bacca* supera, multilocularis, polysperma. SMITH.

*Specific Character.*

NYMPHÆA *nitida*; foliis suborbiculatis integerrimis; lobis obtusissimis: venis utrinque exaratis, rhizomate perpendiculari, petalis obtusis calycem tetraphyllum æquantibus.

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That this species, which is very nearly related to NYMPHÆA *odorata* (vid. No. 819) is really distinct, we are persuaded by the observations of Mr. ANDERSON, Gardener to JAMES VERE, Esq. of Kensington Gore. This intelligent cultivator finds that the roots afford the most discriminative characters in this genus, and at once point out a real difference between these two nearly allied species. In *nitida* the root-stock is perpendicular and does not seem ever to acquire any considerable length, whereas in *odorata*, this part extends horizontally along the mud, in the same manner as in *alba*. NYMPHÆA *nitida* seems to require the constant heat of a stove or hot-bed to preserve it alive, whilst *odorata* is now found to be quite hardy. We have not been able to learn of what country *nitida* is a native, but from the above circumstance it probably belongs to a tropical clime. The flowers are without scent. We are not yet satisfied whether the sinking of the veins below the surface of the leaf, which in this instance was the case on both sides, be a constant and permanent character, or variable according to the age of the leaf or from other accidental circumstances. Is propagated by offsets. Blossoms in August. Drawn at Mr. VERE's garden in August.

Syd.ᵐᵉ Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Mar.1.1811. F. Sansom Sc

# ALOE MARGARITIFERA (γ); MINIMA. LEAST PEARL-ALOE.

*Clafs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 1352.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *margaritifera ; (ecaudicata ; flores e minoribus, erecti, bilabiati ;)* foliis plurimis, radicalibus, aggregatim ambientibus, varie patentibus, rigidis, pulvinato-craffis, fubulato-lanceolatis, gibbis, bullulis cartilagineis margaritaceo-candicantibus undique afperfis, carinato-cufpidatis ; caule firmulo, ramofo ; racemo erecto laxius multifloro ; bracteis ovato-acutis, fubundulatis, brevibus ; pedicellis corolla quinquies brevioribus fubnullifve ; corolla erecto-divergente, e deorfum ventricofiore tubulofe coarctata, fexftriata, ad quartam circiter bilabiato-foluta ; laciniis fuperioribus erectioribus explicatioribus imbricato-convergentibus media latiore, infimarum lateralibus convoluto-anguftatis recurvato-varicatis ; ftaminibus tubo inclufis ; ftylo craffo brevi, apiculo ftigmatofo trilobulato-depreffo. G.

ALOE *margaritifera. Hort. Kew.* 1. 468. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. 67. *t.* 17. *f.* 5. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Haworth Linn. Tranf.* 7. 11. *n.* 19. *Decand Pl. Gr. fol.* 57. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 188. *Supra No.* 815. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 2. 301.

ALOE *pumila. Thunb. Diff. n.* 8. *Prod.* 61.

ALOE *pumila.* margaritifera. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 460.

A. foliis ovato-fubulatis acuminatis tuberculis cartilagineis, undique afperfis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 14.

(α.) *major.*

A. africana folio in fummitate triangulari margaritifera flore fubviridi. *Comm. Hort. Amft.* 2. 19. *tab.* 10.

A. africana margaritifera foliis undique verrucis numerofiffimis. *Bradl. Succ.* 3. *p.* 1. *t.* 21.

(β.) *minor.*

(β.) *minor. Supra No.* 815. *Decand. l. c. cum tab.*
A. africana margaritifera minor. *Comm. Hort.* 2. 21. *t.* 11.
*Dill. Hort. Elth.* 19. *t.* 16. *f.* 17.
(γ.) *minima. Supra No.* 1360.
A. africana margaritifera minima. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 20. *t.* 16.
*f.* 18. *Com. Præl. p.* 43.

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We refer to No. 815 for a general account of the ſpecies. To this we have nothing to add, but that for *media*, *minor* ſhould be ſubſtituted as the ſubſpecific diſtinction, and in the laſt line but one of the ſecond page for "ſmalleſt" "ſecond" is to be read. We had the preſent ſpecimen from Mr. HAWORTH'S collection. *G.*

Syd.ᵐ E Edwards Del.

Pubd. by B. Worth, Mar.1.1811.

Haworthia atrovirens ?
Ker.



# ALOE ARACHNOIDES (β.) PUMILA. DARK-LEAVED SPIDER-ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 1352.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *arachnoides. Vid. supra No.* 1314.

(α.) *major communis ;* foliis margine dorso atque cuspide membranaceo echinatis. *G. Vide supra No.* 756, *ubi synonyma ipsius varietatis propria ; quibus addas. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 301.

(β.) *pumila ;* cæspitosim stolonifera, minor ; foliis atrovirentibus, herbaceo-spinulose dentatis, dorso papillulosis. *G.*

A. *arachnoides ;* pumila. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 301. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 188.

A. *pumila. Haworth. Linn. Transf.* 7. 10.

A. *atrovirens. Decand. Pl. Gr. tab.* 51.

A. *pumila.* ε. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 460.

A. *herbacea. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 18.

A. africana minima atroviridis, spinis herbaceis numerosis ornata. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 2. 131. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 18.

(γ.) *reticulata ;* foliis obesioribus, obtusiusculis, pallidis, venis transfucentibus reticulatim insignitis, glabris, margine atque carina rotundatis obsoleteque denticulatis. *G. Vide supra No.* 1314.

A. *reticulata. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 229.

(δ.) *transfucens ;* foliis dilutissime virentibus pellucidis, margine atque carina dentatis, cuspide non echinata ; scapo squamis crebrioribus. *G.*

A. *transfucens. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 300. *Haworth. Linn. Transf.* 7. 10. *n.* 15.

A. *pumilio. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. v.* 4. *tab.* 34.

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We have here enumerated four plants, by many considered as distinct species, for varieties of each other. We do not mean

mean to be poſitive of their being ſo, ſince we do not know for certain that they have ſprung from the ſeed of one ſtock; but merely to ſhew that they ſeem to us to differ, only by ſuch modes as are analogous to the modes, by which we have obſerved indiſputable varieties to differ the one from the other elſewhere. For thoſe who think differently from us, we have attached, by way of ſubſpecific diſtinctions, the ſpecific names given to them by others, to be retained at diſcretion. The preſent plant has been recorded as a variety of $\alpha$, in both editions of the Hortus Kewenſis; although $\delta$, ſtill leſs diſtinct, has been ſpecifically ſeparated as well as $\gamma$; which laſt however differs the moſt of the two. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. We are obliged to Mr. Haworth for the preſent ſpecimen. *G.*

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Mar.1.1821

# ALOE MITRÆFORMIS (β.) BREVIFOLIA. LEAST MITRE-ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. No.* 1352.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *mitræformis; (caudex annosior suborgyalis, desuperne humotenus defoliatus; flores è majoribus, pendulo-cernui, recti;)* foliis sparse ambientibus, succulento-fragilibus, ovato-acuminatis concaviusculis, subtus subcarinato-convexis sursum incurvulis *(forma fere depresso-naviculari,)* dentibus cartilagineis brevibus distantius marginatis, a prono sæpius acumina nonnulla vaga exserentibus, summis confertioribus subcapitato-conniventibus, inferioribus sensim distantioribus; scapo simplici vel corymboso ramoso; racemo crebro multifloro oblato-cylindrico vel umbellato-contracto retrorsum imbricato; pedicellis divaricantibus corolla subisometris bractea bis terve longioribus; corolla recto-tubulosa, sexpartito-soluta, rotundato-trigona, ore brevi regulari patula; antheris alternis subemicantibus. *G.*

ALOE *mitræformis. α. Vid. supra No.* 1270, *ubi synonyma videnda ei propria.*

ALOE *mitræformis.* β. brevifolia; foliis ovatis brevibus distantibus subtus tuberculatis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 2. 294; *(ad α. reducta figura ex Decandolleo ibi minus recte ad* β. *allegata.)*

A. *brevifolia. Haworth. Linn. Transf.* 7. 23. *n.* 51.

A. *mitræformis;* angustior. *(Le petit mître.) Lamarck. Encyc.* 1. 87.

A. *perfoliata.* π. brevifolia. *Hort. Kew.* 467.

OBS. ALOE *brevifolia. Decand. Pl. Gr.* 81, *omnino alia ac diversissima species.* G.

We

We do not find the prefent plant diftinctly noticed in any work prior to the firft edition of the Hortus Kewenfis. We cannot agree with Mr. HAWORTH in confidering it as a different fpecies from the larger plant already given in No. 1270. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. We have feen it with a ftem more than three feet high. Our drawing was taken from a plant that flowered at Mr. LODDIGES's Nurfery, Hackney. G.

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## *ERRATUM.*

No. 1353, l. 18. for "*Id.*" read "*Haworth.*"

N.° 1363.

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Mar.1 1811. E. Sansom Sc.

# STRUMARIA CRISPA. GLITTERING-FLOWERED STRUMARIA.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Spatha* conduplicato-bivalvis, generalis. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* ſupera, erecta nutanſve, regularis, ſubæqualis, hexapetalo partita vel raro baſi in tubulum breviſſimum connexa, turbinato-campanulata vel rotata laciniis elliptico-lanceolatis. *Stam.* incraſſato corollæ fundulo defixa, breviora vel exſerta, erecto divergentia, alterna parum multumve longiora. *Fil.* tereti gracileſcentia, libera vel deorſum monadelphice vel nunc alterne et cum ſtylo gynandrice connata. *Anth.* ſubovato-oblongæ, erectæ, extrorſæ, filamentis aliquoties breviores. *Stylus* ſubiformi-acicularis, ſtrictiſſime directus, ſulcato-alatove triqueter, ſupra baſin varie protuberans, ſtaminibus æqualis duplove brevior. *Stig.* 3, lobuliformia attenuata, replicata aut in cuſpidem conjuncta. *Capſ.* membranacea, rotundo-turbinata, tritoroſa, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio ſeptigeris. *Sem.* biſerialia, globoſa, in loculamento pauca vel modo unicum bulbilloſo-laxatum albumine herbaceo-emollito. G.

OBS. Bulbus *tunicatus, membranaceo-veſtitus;* folia *e* vagina *radicali, duo-plura, filiformia* —— *lorato-oblonga, craſſiuſcula, a plano bifariam oppoſita, nunc ſcapo tardiora;* umbella *a paucis laxa ad congeſte multiradiatam,* ſpatham *tranſeuns,* bractearum *ramentis ſæpe interſtincta. Modo accedunt* ſtrumæ 3 *inter ſtylum et ſtamina cum eo non concreta enatæ. In* bulbiſpermis pericarpium *tenuius ac a nimio præmaturoque fœtus incremento irregulariter rumpendum. A* LEUCOJO *dignoſcatur* ſpatha *neutiquam folliculoſa a latere debiſcente, antheriſque filamento aliquoties brevioribus apice nec demiſſo neque hiante. In hoc genere definiendo, ſtyli ſtrumoſo auctu duntaxat niſus, ſtrictam ejuſdem naturam inconſultius neglexit Jacquinus; ac inde perperam* ſtellarem *et* criſpam AMARYLLIDIBUS *permiſcuit. Diſcrepat* HÆMANTHO *ſpatha haudquaquam pervalvi capſulaque haud baccata.* G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STRUMARIA *criſpa;* foliis binis, anguſte linearibus, canaliculatis, divaricantibus, utriſque (vel tantum altero) ſcapum poſtvenientibus tandemque ſuperantibus; umbella laxe pauciflora; pedicellis craſſiuſculis, ſtrictis, ſpatham duplo tranſeuntibus, glanduloſe puncticulatis; corolla iis bis terve breviore quam germen vero toties longiore,

longiore, nutante, gemmuloſo-micante, turbinato-rotata, recurvula; laciniis ſubunguiculato-lanceolatis utrinque inflexo-criſpatis; filamentis ſubæqualibus liberis, corolia duplo brevioribus; antheris ovatis; ſtylo ſtaminibus bis breviore, priſmatico-fuſiformi, triſulco; ſtigmatibus attenuato-linearibus, replicatim vel necquicquam diſcedentibus. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *criſpa. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 37. *tab.* 72. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 61. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *v.* 2. 229.

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*Bulb* about the ſize of a walnut, outward membrane brown; *leaves* attaining at leaſt ſix inches in length, one ſometimes preceding the other and appearing nearly at the ſame time with the *ſcape*, which is about four inches high; *pedicles* dark green, rounded triquetral, about an inch and half long; *corolla* about nine lines in diameter, white ſuffuſed with roſe-colour, tranſparent when viewed againſt the light; is a very beautiful object through a magnifying glaſs; *germen* ſhining, browniſh; *anthers* brown, *pollen* yellow. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported by Mr. Masson, in 1790. Requires to be kept in a greenhouſe; blooms in November; has no ſcent that we could perceive. We have to thank Mr Cuff, of Curzon-Street, for the very liberal communication of the ſpecimen, as well as for much kind aſſiſtance to the preſent work. *G.*

## Specierum Enumeratio.

ſpiralis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 213. Carpolyza. *Parad. Lond. t.* 63. Crinum. *Bot. Repoſ. t.* 92. Hæmanthus. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 405. *Thunb. Prod.* 58. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 28. Crinum *tenellum. Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 43. *ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 363.

rubella. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 212. *Jacq. l. c.* 46. *t.* 358. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 31.

ſtellaris. *nobis.* Amaryllis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 229. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *t.* 71. *Willd. l. c.* 61.

criſpa. *nobis ſupra No.* 1363. Amaryllis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *l. c. Jacq. l. c.* 72. *Willd. l. c.*

undulata. *Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 50. *ic. rar. t.* 360. *Willd. l. c.* 32.

linguæfolia. *Jacq. l. c.* 45. *t.* 356. *Willd. l. c.*

truncata. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 212. *Jacq. l. c.* 47. *t.* 357. *Willd. l. c.*

anguſtifolia. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *l. c. Jacq. l. c.* 48. *t.* 359. *Willd. l. c.*

filifolia. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 213. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *p.* 14. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 213. Leucojum *ſtrumoſum. Hort. Kew.* 1. 407. *t.* 5. *Jac. Coll.* 3. 222. *Ic. rar.* 2. 361, *in ipſa icone nec vero in textus pagina. Thunb. Prod.* 58.

Wd.ᵐ Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Mar.ch 1811.

F. Sansom Sc.

# NYMPHÆA RUBRA (β) ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED WATER-LILY.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4—5-phyllus. *Petala* plurima germini ſub ſtaminibus inſerta. *Bacca* ſupera, multilocularis, polyſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NYMPHÆA *rubra*; foliis peltatis dentatis ſubtus pubeſcentibus immaculatiſque. *Vide ſupra No.* 1280.

α. *floribus ſaturatiſſime rubris, foliis obſcuris.*

β. (roſea) *floribus roſeis, foliis ſuperne virentibus maculatis.*

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While we record this beautiful plant as a variety of NYMPHÆA *rubra*, we have to obſerve that it may perhaps be a diſtinct ſpecies. Mr. ANDERSON, under whoſe care this was flowered laſt ſummer at Mr. VERE'S, of Kenſington-Gore, where our drawing was made, has preſerved ripe ſeeds, which he means to ſow, and hopes to be able to determine whether the apparent differences be permanent or not. In N. *roſea* the footſtalks are longer than in *rubra*; the leaves larger, of a bright yellowiſh green with dark ſpots on the upper ſurface. Theſe ſpots in *rubra* are ſcarcely viſible, on account of the darkneſs of the whole. On the exterior or enveloping leaflet of the calyx, in the flower bud, there is generally a little indentation towards the point, which Mr. ANDERSON has not obſerved in *rubra*; but, as this nearly diſappears in weakly flowers, it does not ſeem to afford any character. The habit of both is exactly ſimilar, and the roots of both bear a tuber, much reſembling that of the Jeruſalem artichoke (Helianthus *tuberoſus*).

Native of the Eaſt-Indies. Requires the heat of a ſtove.

H. Sansom Sc.

# LOTUS AUSTRALIS. NEW-HOLLAND LOTUS.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Legumen* cylindricum ſtrictum. *Alæ* ſurſum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Calyx* tubuloſus.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

LOTUS *auſtralis*; capitulis paucifloris bracteatis, foliolis ſtipuliſque obovato-cuneatis æqualibus, leguminibus cylindricis glaberrimis.

LOTUS *auſtralis*. *Bot. Repoſ.* *No.* 624.

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DESC. *Stem* ſomewhat woody, reddiſh, branched, diffuſe, flexuoſe. *Leaves* trifoliate, petiolated: *leaflets* obovate, wedge-ſhaped, ſometimes quite obtuſe with a minute mucro, ſometimes pointed, ſmooth above and ſilky underneath. *Stipules* attached to the baſe of the petiole, ſimilar and nearly equal in ſize to the leaflets, ſo as to give the leaves the appearance of being quinate. *Peduncles* axillary, ſolitary, three times the length of the leaf, roughiſh, ſtraight. *Flowers* bright roſe-coloured, few, 3—5, growing in a half umbel or capitulum, nodding, with an erect, ſeſſile, trifoliate leaf or bracte on one ſide. *Calyx* ſubcampanulate, pubeſcent; *teeth* 5, bilabiately arranged, nearly equal, awl-ſhaped, longer than the *tube*. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *Standard* orbicular, emarginate, reflexed, whitiſh and ſtriped at the baſe. *Wings* ſomewhat leſs, connivent at the upper ſides, embracing the keel. *Keel* narrow, mucronate. *Stamens* diadelphous, 1—9. *Germen* cylindrical: *ſtyle* filiform, naked. *Stigma* ſimple. *Legume* cylindrical, quite ſmooth, twice the length of the calyx. *Seeds* many, globular?

We

We believe that this plant was firſt raiſed in this country from ſeed, from New South-Wales, at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, (then NAPIER and CHANDLER) Vauxhall-Road, from whence we received a flowering ſpecimen in Auguſt 1807.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, the latter-end of July 1809. It is now not uncommon in ſeveral nurſeries about town.

Among the drawings of New-Holland plants in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's library, there is one of a LOTUS with red flowers, and leaflets and ſtipules very narrow and hairy. This was found in Thirſty Sound, juſt within the tropics, between 22° and 23° ſouth latitude, and, though nearly allied, is undoubtedly a diſtinct ſpecies from the one here figured.

Propagated by ſeeds and by cuttings, and requires only protection from froſt.

Sydt.m Edwards Del. Rob.by S. Curtis Walworth Mar.1 1811. E. Hanson Sc.

# CNICUS SPINOSISSIMUS. FEATHERY-HEADED CNICUS.

## *Claſs and Order.*

SYNGENESIA ÆQUALIS.

## *Generic Character.*

*Calyx* ventricoſus imbricatus, ſquamis ſpinoſis, obvallatus bracteis. *Corollulæ* æquales.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CNICUS *ſpinoſiſſimus*; foliis amplexicaulibus ſinuato-pinnatis ſpinoſis, caule ſimplici, floribus ſeſſilibus. *Sp. Pl.* 1157. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 6.

CNICUS *ſpinoſiſſimus. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1684.

CARDUUS *ſpinoſiſſimus. Lam. Encyclop. Wood in Cyclopæd. Perſoon Syn.* 2, 390. *Villars Dauph.* 3. *p.* 11.

CIRSIUM *ſpinoſiſſimum. Scop. Carn.* 2. *n.* 1006.

CIRSIUM foliis caulinis ſemipinnatis, pinnis anguloſis ſpinoſiſſimis, terminantibus mollibus, ciliatis, umbellam floralem comprehendentibus. *Hall. Helv. n.* 172. *t.* 5.

CIRSIUM acanthoides, foliorum coma flaveſcente, montis Carthuſiani. *Vaill. n.* 1718.

CNICUM alpinum humile ſpinoſum; flore pallente. *Ponted. Epiſt. ad Sherardum.*

CARDUUS alpinus, ſpinoſiſſimus, polycephalus; foliis in ſummitate albicantibus, albo flore. *Ant. Tita It.*

CARLINA polycephalos alba. *Bauh. Pin.* 380.

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Moſt botaniſts continue to quote GMELIN's plant (v. 2. p. 64. t. 25.) as a ſynonym of this, although HALLER had denied that it was the ſame. We have the additional authority of our friend, Dr. SMITH, who poſſeſſes GMELIN's own ſpecimen, and aſſures us that it is totally different.

The

The genus CNICUS appearing to LAMARCK to be founded upon too ſlight characters, he has united it to CARDUUS, in which he has been followed by PERSOON in his Synopſis, WOOD in the New Cyclopædia, and by VILLARS. But in ſo large a genus as CARDUUS, there is a great convenience in the ſeparation, even though not founded upon the ſoundeſt principles. We therefore retain the Linnean name of CNICUS, without meaning however to uphold WILLDENOW in his accumulation of heterogeneous ſpecies under this name.

Cultivation, as is uſual in ſuch caſes, makes ſome change in the habit; inſtead of the flowers being crowded togeiher at the extremity of a ſimple ſtem, they ſtand nearly ſingle on ſhort branches, but are each ſurrounded with beautiful feathery yellowiſh-white bractes. HALLER deſcribes not only the florets but the anthers as yellow-white [*floſculi cum vagina ochroleuci*]; in our garden ſpecimen the latter were blueiſh-purple, the former as deſcribed by HALLER.

Though a native of the herbaceous regions of the Alps of ſouthern Europe, the plant flouriſhes extremely in Kew Garden, from whence we were favoured, by Mr. AITON, with the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, in July laſt. Dr. SMITH gathered it on little Mount Cenis, in an expedition recorded in the third volume of his Tour on the Continent, on the 14th of Auguſt. "As I look on the ſpecimen," (he ſays in his letter on the ſubject) "all the charming ſcene recurs to my memory." Every one muſt have occaſionally witneſſed a ſimilar feeling. The author has elegantly expatiated on the ſame idea in the ſecond volume of his Tour, where he remarks that "a plant gathered in a celebrated or delightful ſpot, is like the hair of a friend, more dear to memory than even a portrait; becauſe it excites the imagination, without preſuming to fill it."

# *To the Readers of the Botanical Magazine.*

AS the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE certainly owes its reputation, in great measure, to the excellence of the figures, all of which, except seventy-five, have been drawn by Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS, it affords us pleasure in compliance with his request to publish the following statement, in order to rectify several errors of the letter-engraver, that occur in the early volumes.

Twenty-four plates have Mr. SOWERBY's name affixed, but of these the following twelve were in reality drawn by Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS, viz. No. 18, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, and 43.

Of those which bear no draughtsman's name, the fifty-five following were drawn by Mr. SOWERBY (the rest by Mr. EDWARDS) viz. No. 1, 4, 10, 11, 17, 28, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 61, 67, 70, 72, 76, 79, 80, 85, from 87 to 109 inclusive, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 121.

The last-mentioned number which occurs in vol. iv. and was published in June 1790, is the last figure drawn by Mr. SOWERBY. All posterior to this (except eight by Mr. SANSUM, in the fifth volume, to which his name is affixed) were executed by Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS.

We are induced to republish the above statement, not only to point out with accuracy, by whom each figure has been drawn, but likewise because we wish that the former hand-bill upon this subject, which accompanied No. 1232, in vol. xxx. should be cancelled altogether.

That hand-bill was published in haste, without reflecting that some expressions contained in it might be hurtful to the feelings of a friend for whom we have ever entertained the highest respect and esteem. And Mr. EDWARDS is himself convinced that the misrepresentations there complained of, and which are effectually rectified by the above statement, did not originate in any enmity towards him, but were occasioned by an inference, natural enough though contrary to the fact, that not only all those figures which had Mr. SOWERBY's name affixed to them, were executed by him, but also all such as had no name whatever.

Sy.d.by E.Edwards Del. Pub.by S.Curtis Walworth Apr.1.1811. E.Bate Sculp.

# ANACAMPSEROS FILAMENTOSA. THREADY ANACAMPSEROS.

## *Claſs and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, fugaciſſima. *Capſ.* conica, 1-locularis, 3, ſeu 6-valvis. *Sem.* alata.

OBS. *Suffrutices ſucculentæ, foliis carnoſis gibbis, ſtipulis lanatis, bracteis laceris.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANACAMPSEROS *filamentoſa*; foliis globoſo-ovatis utrinque gibbis araneoſis, ſtipulis ramentaceis folio longioribus.

PORTULACA *filamentoſa*; foliis imbricatis expanſis atroviridibus arachnoideis, ſuperne rugoſis; filamentis axillaribus folio longioribus. *Haworth Miſcel. Nat. p.* 142.

PORTULACA *ſtipularis*; foliis ovatis utrinque gibbis obtuſis lana indutis, ſtipulis ramentaceis, pedunculo paucifloro. *Dryand. MSS. apud Banks.*

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MR. HAWORTH, by whom we were favoured with the plants from which the preſent and the following article were drawn, has given the moſt complete account of the genus PORTULACA, as conſtituted by LINNÆUS, that we have ſeen any where. It is from one of his ſections that we have, agreeably to his ſuggeſtion, framed the genus ANACAMPSEROS, a name by which LINNÆUS originally diſtinguiſhed one of the ſpecies, though he afterwards united it with Portulaca. This he probably would not have done had he known that there were ſeveral other

cloſely

clofely allied ſpecies, all natives of the ſouthern promontory of Africa. LOEFLING has likewiſe inſiſted upon the propriety of keeping Anacampſeros diſtinct from Portulaca; but he probably had in view the American flat-leaved ſpecies, which, as ſuggeſted by HAWORTH, we would retain under ADANSON's genus TALINUM, adopted by JUSSIEU and WILLDENOW. The Cape ſpecies appear to us to be as diſtinct from theſe as Talinum is from Portulaca. According to Mr. HAWORTH, all the ſpecies of Anacampſeros have a ſlender conical ſeed-veſſel of five or ſix valves, which would afford a ſufficient diſtinction from the three-valved ſpecies of Talinum; but the capſule of the very ſpecies on which we are now treating, is deſcribed by DRYANDER as three-valved; as is that of P. *Anacampſeros* LINN. by other authors. Probably the valves in decaying may ſplit in the middle, a circumſtance not very unuſual, and which may have impoſed upon Mr. HAWORTH. We hope hereafter to take an opportunity of examining the fructification of this genus more carefully.

This plant was found by the late Mr. MASSON at Carro, beyond Hartequas Kloof. Flowers in Auguſt and September. Requires the ſame treatment as the Cape ſpecies of Aloe and Meſembryanthemum.

Walworth. April 1811.

Edwards

# ANACAMPSEROS ARACHNOIDES. WHITE-FLOWERED ANACAMPSEROS.

*Clafs and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nm.* 1367.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

ANACAMPSEROS *arachnoïdes ;* foliis ovatis acuminatis ſubtus gibbis ſupra planiuſculis araneoſis, ſtipulis filamentoſis folio brevioribus, pedunculis elongatis.

PORTULACA *arachnoïdes ;* foliis ovatis acuminatis difformibus viridibus lucidis arachnoideis, racemo ſimplici, pedunculis teretibus elongatis. *Haworth Miſc. Nat. p.* 142.

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This ſpecies has the neareſt affinity with PORTULACA *Anacampſeros* LINN. but is a much ſmaller plant; the leaves, eſpecially about the lower part, are covered with a kind of web, and the woolly ſtipules, common to the whole genus, are mixed with longer and more robuſt threads than in that, though ſhorter and finer than thoſe of *A. filamentoſa*, in which they reſemble in degree fine ſhavings of horn, and are more than twice the length of the leaves. The flowers are white with a delicate tinge of purple. Mr. HAWORTH obſerves too that the ſeeds are much leſs winged than thoſe of *P. Anacampſeros.*

This author enumerates five ſpecies under the ſame ſection, all of which will be included under the genus ANACAMPSEROS; but as we have not yet had an opportunity of examining the whole, we ſhall not undertake to determine whether they may all be ſufficiently diſtinct, but of the two ſpecies here figured we think there can be no doubt.

Flowers at the ſame time and requires the ſame treatment as the preceding ſpecies.

S. T. Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Apr.1.1811. F. Jansom Sc.

# ARISTOLOCHIA TOMENTOSA. DOWNY-LEAVED BIRTH-WORT.

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* o. *Cor.* 1-petala, ligulata, basi ventricosa. *Caps.* 6-locularis, polyspermа, infera.

*Specific Character.*

ARISTOLOCHIA *tomentosa*; caule volubili fruteſcente, foliis petiolatis cordatis subtus tomentosis, pedunculis solitariis ebracteatis, corollæ tubo retorto: limbo subæqualiter trifido: ore hiante.

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We do not know that this very handsome species of ARISTOLOCHIA has ever been noticed by any botanical author. Perhaps it may have been confounded with A. *Sipho* (Bot. Mag. No. 534) which it entirely resembles in habit; this suspicion is strengthened by the circumstance of MICHAUX's having omitted in his character of A. *Sipho* the very remarkable oval bractes. For although these, being deciduous, may be sometimes wanting, yet the mark from whence they have fallen is always visible on the peduncle. In our plant there is no trace of these bractes; the limb of the corolla is more deeply divided than in *Sipho*; the form too is different as well as the colour; and the mouth quite open, instead of being contracted as in that.

Native of North-America. A hardy climbing shrub. Has flourished for several years on the front of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's shop, at the Hammersmith Nursery, where our drawing was taken.

Flowers in June.

# ERICA MONADELPHA. MONADELPHOUS HEATH.

## *Claſs and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis: diſſepimenta e valvularum marginibus.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

ERICA *monadelpha* (Filamenta corolla longiora: antheræ muticæ) corollæ limbi laciniis reflexis coloratis, antheris patentibus.
ERICA *Bankſia* var. purpurea. *Andrews Heaths, vol.* 3.

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This beautiful and ſingular Heath has a very near affinity with ERICA *Bankſii*, and has not been taken up by Mr. DRYANDER in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. It appears to us however to be very ſufficiently diſtinct from that ſpecies, from which it differs in having the *limb* of the corolla purple, inſtead of white; *filaments* not the colour of the anthers and more perfectly united into a cylindrical tube; but more eſpecially in that its *anthers* diverge ſo as to make a radiated termination to the flower, inſtead of conniving at the points as in E. *Bankſii*. This circumſtance will make it neceſſary to add to the ſpecific character of the latter *antheris conniventibus*. Unluckily theſe peculiarities militate againſt the general character of the ſubdiviſion under which ERICA *Bankſii* is, and of courſe E. *monadelpha* muſt be, arranged.

This is not the ERICA *monadelphia* of ANDREWS and WILLDENOW, which is ERICA *furfuroſa* of SALISBURY and the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. The appellation is however much

much more applicable to this ſpecies, and SALISBURY's name having the right of priority and being adopted in the Hortus Kewenſis, where by far the moſt complete account of this genus will be found, that of *monadelpha* became vacant.

Our drawing was taken laſt September at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Hammerſmith, by whom it was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope.

# RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS (β.) *mas.* MALE DWARF GROUND-RATAN.

## *Class and Order.*

POLYGAMIA DIŒCIA.

## *Generic Character.*

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 3-fidus. *Cor.* 3-fida. *Stam.* 6. *Pist.* 1.
MASC. *Cal. Cor. Stam.* ut in Hermaphrodito.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RHAPIS *flabelliformis,* frondibus palmatis plicatis: plicis marginibusque aculeato-denticulatis. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 473. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. *tab.* 316. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. 1093.

CHAMÆROPS *excelsa. Syst. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 984. *Thunb. Jap.* 130.

(α.) excelsior. *Thunb. l. c.*

RHAPIS *flabelliformis. Gifeke in Linn. Prælect. Ord. Nat.* 96 ?

SJURO & SODIO, vulgo et literatis. Palmæ montanæ malabaricæ folio magno complicato acuto *Codda Panna. Hort. Mal.* 3. 1. dictæ affinis; folio minori επταδακτυλοιδε; hoc cœlo *(Japonia nempe)* sterilis et ob ornatum culta. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot. fasc. v.* 898.

(β.) humilior. *Thunb. Hort. Kew. Jacq. in loc. cit.*

SOO TSIKU, vulgo SJURO TSIKU. Prioris species minor, foliis in scaporum extremitate pinnatis arundinaceis. *Kæmpf. l. c.*

OBS. *Ex incuria aliqua sistitur inflorescentia in tabula nostra statu nondum plene maturato, unde corollæ formam dari aliquantulum contractiorem coloremque impuberem viridem pro adulto luteo videmus.* G.

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DESC. *Stem* about a foot and a half high, of the thickness of the thumb, sheathed by the sphacelate reticulate persistent bases

baſes of the leaves; *leaves* about 8, petioled, palmate; *petioles* round-ancipital, naked, very obſcurely denticulate, *lamina* 5—7-parted, *ſegments* ſubplicate, ciliate-ſpinulous along the edges and keel of the plaits, indented-eroſe at the end; *ſpadix* ſparſe, paniculate-branched, 4—5 inches long, *ſpikelets* thickſet with ſeſſile yellowiſh flowers; *calyx* of one piece, urceolate, fleſhy, green, ſmooth, ſcarcely a line in length, trifid, *ſegments* roundiſh-pointed, upright, with a membranous border; *corolla* yellow, monopetalous, coriaceo-fleſhy, obovate-oblong, *tube* clavate, triquetral, twice the length of the calyx, *limb* trifid, three times ſhorter than the tube, *ſegments* ovate acute ſubconnivent; *filaments* 6, filiform-triquetral, ſhorter than the corolla, adnate to the tube, alternately ſomewhat thicker and more detached. Native of China and Japan. Introduced into our gardens by Mr. Gordon, of Mile-End, in 1774. Blooms in Auguſt, if kept in the hot-houſe.

The drawing of the inflorescence of our ſpecimen was taken in rather too early a ſtage of its growth, ſo that the corolla appears ſomewhat more contracted than in its adult ſtate, and of a green inſtead of the yellow colour it then acquires: (*α.*) is added as a variety, on the bare authority of Thunberg: we do not believe this has yet found its way to England; the Japaneſe are ſaid to make brooms or bruſhes from the *bark*. By bark, we ſhould ſuſpect, is meant the baſes of the leaves which ſurround the ſtem.

In the Hortus Kewenſis, a figure from L'Heritier's "*Stirpes Novæ*" is quoted; but as that part of his work ſtill remains unpubliſhed, we have omitted the ſynonym. We had no opportunity of ſeeing the plant ourſelves, but have borrowed our deſcription chiefly from the very valuable MS. notes of Dr. Solander, preſerved in the library of Sir Joseph Banks. We ſuſpect that the hermaphrodite plant is ſtill a ſtranger to the European collections. *G.*

J. & L. Edwards del. Pub. by S. Curtis Wo'worth Apr 1.1811. F. Sansom Sculp.

# LACHENALIA LUCIDA. GLOSSY-LEAVED LACHENALIA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nis.* 745, 854, 993.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *lucida*; foliis binis divaricatis, ſcapo brevioribus, glabris, a ſupino lucidis, altero fere duplo latiore elliptico-oblongo; racemo cylindraceo, confertiuſculo; pedicellis flore 4plo brevioribus, bracteas ovato-acuminatas ſubæquantibus; corolla erecto-divergente, regulari, curtim tubuloſo-campanulata, ore recurvo-patula, laciniis ſubæqualibus; ſtaminibus corolla ſubextantibus. *G.*

LACHENALIA *fragrans. Bot. Rep. tab.* 302 ? *Nec Jacquini.*

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DESC. *Bulb* ovate-globoſe, whitiſh; *leaves* gloſſy on their upper ſide, 3—4 inches long, broadeſt nearly an inch over; *ſtem* 4—5 inches high; *corolla* about 4 lines long, whitiſh, with a cinnamon-red oblong ſtreak on each ſurface of the upper part of all the ſegments. Differs from *pallida* in having the ſegments of the corolla nearly equal in length, from *contominata* (to which it comes the neareſt) in the number and form of the leaves. The laſt-mentioned ſpecies was firſt taken up in the Hortus Kewenſis, the original ſpecimen of which is ſtill preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium; whence we have aſcertained it to be the ſame with the *hyacinthoides* of JACQUIN and WILLDENOW; its deſcription in the Hortus Kewenſis is incorrect in ſeveral points, and has miſled both the laſt-mentioned authors, in ſo far as they have not recogniſed the identity

identity of the two plants; by the laſt *orthopetala* has been adduced as a ſynonym to *contaminata*, although a very diſtinct ſpecies with a cyathiform corolla nearly three times longer, and is the ſame with the ſpecimen preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, under the name of *uſtulata*. We have little or no doubt, but that the *anguſtifolia*, No. 735 of the preſent work, is a mere variety of *contaminata* differing only in ſize, and that it ſhould along with *hyacinthoides* be arranged under that ſpecies.

Our plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported by Meſſrs. CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM, Vauxhall-Road. Blooms in May. We ſuſpect it to be the ſame with the *fragrans* of the Botaniſt's Repoſitory; which is at all events a diſtinct ſpecies from the *fragrans* of JACQUIN and WILLDENOW. G.

Sydnam Edwards Del. Pubd by S. Curtis Walworth Apr 1 1811. R. Sansom Sculp.

# LACHENALIA UNICOLOR (β.) PLAIN-LEAVED SELF-COLOURED LACHENALIA.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid.* Nis. 745, 854, 993.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *unicolor ;* foliis binis lanceolato-ligulatis, carinatis, ſcapum ſubæquantibus, deorſum convoluto-conduplicatis erectiuſculis, ſurſum divaricatis ; racemo multifloro laxo oblongato ; pedicellis erectiuſculis flore parum brevioribus, bractea longioribus ; corolla curto-cylindracea, ſubnutanti-horizontali, fundo rotundato-plano ; laciniis extimis ultra tertiam partem brevioribus, intimis ſupra patulis ; ſtaminibus porrecto-aſſurgentibus, ſubfaſciculatim convergentibus, corolla ſubduplo longioribus. *G.*

(α.) foliis a ſupino puſtulis paucis vagis partim notatis. *G.*

LACHENALIA *unicolor. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 389. *Coll. Suppl.* 61.

L. *purpureo-cærulea.* β. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 177. *(excl. var.* α.)

(β.) foliis abſque omni puſtulatione uniformiter viridibus. *G.*

L. *unicolor.* β. *ſupra No.* 1373.

(γ.) foliis variegatis ; corolla alba. *G.*

L. *fragrans. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 43. *t.* 82. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 176.

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The preſent plant was imported very lately from the Cape of Good Hope, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whoſe magnificent

magnificent collection it flowered laſt Auguſt. Differs from *purpureo-cærulea* in having the ſegments of the corolla far more unequal, ſtamens proportionately longer, as well as in other points.

We do not know that it has ever before been introduced into our Gardens. *G.*

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## *ERRATA.*

No. 745, l. 2, pro "PURPURO-CÆRULEA," lege "PURPUREO-CÆRULEA."

——— l. 14 et 21, pro "*purpuro-cærulea*," lege "*purpureo cærulea.*"

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